

DAILY REPORT

China

Vol 1 No 169

1 September 1981

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MORE COVERAGE OF REACTION TO S. AFRICAN INVASION

U.S. Vetoes UN Resolution

OW010710 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, August 31 (XINHUA)--Defying the feeling of most countries, the United States vetoed, at the Security Council tonight, a draft resolution strongly condemning the latest South African armed invasion of the territory of Angola and demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all South African troops from Angola.

The draft, sponsored by Mexico, Niger, Panama, the Philippines, Tunisia and Uganda, urges all member states, as a matter of urgency, to extend material assistance to the People's Republic of Angola in order to enable its people to defend their national independence, sovereignty and the territorial integrity of their country. The draft calls upon all states to implement fully the arms embargo imposed against South Africa in Resolution 418 adopted on November 4, 1977. It calls for the payment of full and adequate compensation to Angola by South Africa for the damage to life and property resulting from its armed invasion.

The draft asks the council to decide on sending immediately to Angola an investigation commission, comprising five council members, to undertake an on-the-spot evaluation of the critical situation resulting from the aggression by racist South Africa, and report to the council not later than September 30, 1981.

Nonaligned Movement Communique

OW010126 Beijing XINHUA in English 0113 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, August 31 (XINHUA)--The coordinating bureau of the movement of non-aligned countries, in a communique circulated here today, strongly condemned South Africa's "blatant aggression against the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Angola" and called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from Angola.

At an extraordinary meeting held in New York on August 28, the coordinating bureau discussed the grave situation arising from the South African invasion and reiterated its full solidarity with Angola. It demanded that "the aggressor pay due compensation for the loss of life and material destruction suffered by the Angolan people." The coordinating bureau also urged the Security Council to apply the provisions of the UN Charter.

Canada 'Deplores' Violence

OW301244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Ottawa, August 29 (XINHUA)--The Canadian Government has expressed its profound concern over the recent South African incursions into Angola, announced Mark MacGuigan, secretary of state for external affairs, yesterday. The South African ambassador was informed that the Canadian Government "deeply deplores the escalation of violence which can only serve to heighten tension in the area and put in serious jeopardy the negotiations for Namibia's independence." The Canadian Government hopes that South Africa will "terminate its incursions into Angola and avoid any further escalation of the conflict."

COVERAGE OF UN LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE

U.S. Deadlocks Meeting

HK300517 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 81 p 6

[Unattributed report: "UN Conference on Law of the Sea Deadlocked"]

[Text] The 2d stage meeting of the 10th session of the 3d UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, which opened in Geneva on 3 August, is deadlocked because of the uncompromising stand of the United States. Representatives of over 150 countries, including China, are attending the meeting.

According to reports, the main reason for the deadlock is that the United States does not agree to the regulations on exploiting seabed mineral resources contained in the draft convention of the Law of the Sea. This is because the draft stipulates that exploitation of seabed resources in international waters will be carried out under the unified control of an international seabed control agency formed by all signatories to the convention; and it also allows any signatory country or any public or private enterprise with the capability to exploit these resources to do so, with the proviso that they first apply to and obtain an exploitation contract from the control agency. In addition, the party given permission to exploit these resources must pass on the relevant technology to the control agency at a reasonable price, and also hand over to the agency a certain proportion of the profit derived from its mineral exploitation. The agency will distribute part of this profit among all countries, especially developing countries.

However, the U.S. representative at the conference insisted that the exploitation of seabed resources in international waters water the business of private mining companies. The chief U.S. representative, James Malone, declared: Unless the regulations on seabed exploitation contained in the draft convention are rewritten, they will not be approved by Congress. This actually means abandoning the draft convention agreed on by the ninth session of the Law of the Sea Conference last year after 7 years of effort and repeated discussion and consultation by representatives from all countries (including the United States), and starting all over again. In view of the U.S. stand, Iman Taq, the Pakistani representative who is chairman of the group of 77, reiterated: The meeting should allow the United States "to fully state its case, but the process of listening to its views does not mean that the negotiations will be reopened," and "negotiations cannot be reopened on problems that have already been solved."

According the AFP, the current U.S. attitude has "shrunk back from the stand" of the previous U.S. administration, because "the Reagan administration holds that the draft convention harms the interests of U.S. marine mining companies." According to the New York TIMES, "the U.S. Government now takes a negative attitude toward concluding the convention on the Law of the Sea, because it is under pressure from private mining companies; in addition, the Republican presidential platform took a critical attitude toward the Law of the Sea Conference."

However, Tommy Koh, the president of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, who is Singapore's ambassador at the United Nations, clearly pointed out at the conference on 25 August: No matter how much the United States opposes it, the draft convention of the Law of the Sea will be adopted next spring. He also said that American marine mining companies do not want the U.S. Government to keep outside this convention, because if it does, American seabed mineral exploitation interests may be snatched away by European and Japanese companies.

Resolution Adopted

OW291332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Geneva, August 28 (XINHUA)--The UN Conference on the Law of the Sea closed here today after adopting a resolution turning the draft convention of the Law of the Sea into an official draft. The president of the conference, Tommy Koh (Singapore), described the resolution as an "important and decisive step" which, he said, marked the beginning of an important stage of the conference.

It was decided at the meeting that the last session of the conference will be held after the adoption of the convention in New York from March 8 to April 30, 1982 and the signing of the final document in Caracas in early September the same year. The conference also chose Jamaica as the site of the sea law "authorit," and Hambourg, West Germany, as the site for the "international tribunal of the Law of the Sea."

The just-concluded conference failed to break the stalemate created by the United States with its decision to review the draft convention anew which had been accepted by most countries last year. During the conference, no substantial progress was made on some pending issues which should have been settled.

U.S. chief negotiator James Malone said that he was not entitled to negotiate tangible issues as the U.S. Government had not completed its review of the draft convention. He expressed the hope to renegotiate a number of basic provisions, particularly the seabed mining provisions.

The U.S. attitude was criticized by representatives of developing countries and other countries. The "group of 77", backed by China and many other countries, asked the U.S. representative to put forth a comprehensive U.S. demand. But this met with U.S. refusal.

Conference President Tommy Koh warned the United States that final decision-making talks in New York next March and April would be the last--whether or not the Reagan administration accepts the draft convention.

Representative of the "group of 77" stressed that the fundamental aspects of the draft convention could not be renegotiated. Major American reservations were not acceptable as a basis for further talks, he added. Some controversial issues concerning the demarcation of maritime frontier and seabed are still to be discussed and solved at the New York conference next spring.

COMMENTARY HINTS AT PRC INTEREST IN VATICAN TIES

AU241715 Rome ANSA in English 1515 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Aug (ANSA)--An indirect sign that China would like to get normalization talks started with the Vatican was gleaned by observers today from a brief commentary in the Beijing REVIEW, a weekly magazine published in five languages, primarily for a foreign readership.

Recent moves to get the normalization process going appeared to have suffered a setback earlier this summer when a series of events put new strains on the local patriotic church's marred relations with the Vatican. The local church association, which split from Rome in the early 1950's and claims the right to make its own ecclesiastic appointments independently of the Vatican, took umbrage at Pope John Paul II's move to name a Jesuit loyalist as archbishop of Guangzhou.

The gap widened shortly thereafter when the patriotic association consecrated five new bishops with a lot of fanfare in a large cathedral in Beijing.

The ostensible reason for today's commentary in the Beijing REVIEW was to deny unspecified "rumors" to the effect that China and the Vatican were about to establish diplomatic relations.

The weekly commented that Beijing would not take such an idea into consideration as long as the Holy See kept up its ties with Taiwan, indicating that as the key obstacle to Chinese-Vatican normalization.

Observers took the commentary to mean that China wanted to play down the dispute between the two churches and prod the Vatican into dealing with the state issues involved in the diplomatic process.

To date, the Vatican has appeared to concentrate its efforts on ecclesiastic issues, showing a willingness to come up with a mutually-acceptable settlement of the Taiwan question afterwards.

PRC OFFICIALS GREET UNHCR HIGH COMMISSIONER 31 AUG

OW311316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 31 (XINHUA)--Poul Hartling, United Nations high commissioner for refugees, and Mrs. Hartling arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to China. They were greeted at the airport by representatives of the Chinese Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Civil Affairs. Danish Ambassador to China and Mrs. R.A. Thorning-Petersen were also present.

CARTER FETED AT 31 AUGUST SHANGHAI BANQUET

OW311936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Shanghai, August 31 (XINHUA)--Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Mrs. Rosalynn Carter and their party were guests of honor at a banquet given here this evening by the Shanghai Municipal People's Government.

Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan said in his toast that to safeguard and develop the friendly relations between China and the United States and between the two peoples is in full accord with the wishes and interests of the two peoples. "The people of Shanghai will work for this," he promised.

In reply, Mr Carter said that his visit "demonstrates the importance of close relations between our two nations for the maintenance of peace in the Pacific and also throughout the world."

Vice-Mayor Yang Ti and U.S. Consul General in Shanghai Donald M. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson attended the banquet.

This morning, Mr. and Mrs. Carter and their party visited the East China Sea Fleet of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Jimmy Carter, a former naval officer, inspected three naval vessels in the company of Xie Zhenghao, deputy commander of the fleet. Mr. Carter spoke highly of the achievements the Chinese Navy had made through their own efforts. This afternoon, the Carters visited the Jiangnan shipyard in the city.

The American guests arrived here by special plane from Xian last night.

LICENSE, KNOW-HOW CONTRACT SIGNED WITH JOHN DEERE

OW272036 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA)--A contract for a licence and know-how for combine harvesters was signed here today between the China National Technical Import Corporation, on behalf of the Ministry of Agricultural Machinery of China, and John Deere and Company of the United States. This is the first contract signed by China on introduction of know-how for combine harvesters.

The contract stipulates that China can introduce the technical know-how about John Deere and Company's three types of combine harvesters and relevant equipment and attachments. The company will provide the Chinese side with data on quality control, product experimentation, maintenance and management, train Chinese technicians, administrative personnel and workers and send experts to China to give technical direction.

During the period of validity, the contract says, the Deere [as received] is under obligation to purchase a large number of combine harvesters, spare parts and other farm tools made according to the introduced technology.

The Kaifeng combine harvester factory in Henan Province and the Jiamusi combine harvester factory in Heilongjiang Province will use the technology in production.

Fang Yin, deputy-manager of the China National Technical Import Corporation, and Mr. L.N. Hall, senior vice-president of John Deere and Company signed the contract. Present on the occasion were Yang Ligong and Yuan Chenglong, minister and vice-minister of agricultural machinery.

The technology being purchased from John Deere and Company for the manufacture of combine harvesters is up-to-date and suited to China's present agricultural conditions.

CARNEGIE-MELLON PRESIDENT ON KUOMINTANG 'AGENTS'

OW271836 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, August 27 (XINHUA)--The president of Carnegie-Mellon University, Richard Cyert, called for efforts to stop Kuomintang secret agents' activities on American university campuses which had led to the death of Dr. Chen Wencheng in Taiwan last month. Chen Wencheng, a 31-year-old Carnegie-Mellon University professor, died in an unusual way when he returned from Pittsburgh to Taiwan after 13 hours of interrogation by the Taiwan garrison command about his political activities in the United States.

In an article on the New York TIMES today, Cyert said: "Taiwanese in this country have told me in letters and conversations of many incidents that leave no doubt of the existence in this country of informants" for the Kuomintang in Taiwan. He continued: I have received reports of members of the families of Taiwanese students in the United States who have been maimed or killed in automobile accidents in Taiwan in retaliation for the students' political activities. We have evidence that at social and political gatherings of Taiwanese students in Pittsburgh, there are two or three people who act as informants." In his article under the title "Death Chills a Campus," President Richard Cyert recalled that when the late Chinese Professor Chen Wencheng was being memorialized on the campus of Carnegie-Mellon University on July 18, "it was, mysteriously, a service where the (?guests) wore tattered paper bags with clumsy eye holes over their heads," because of their fear of Kuomintang retribution against them or their relatives in Taiwan. The threat of retribution, he said, "is an infringement on freedom that no university can afford." "As an educator and as an American citizen, I say that hoods shielding these mourners' identities must come off," he concluded.

HAIG TO DISCUSS SOVIET CONDUCT WITH GROMYKO

OW291220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, August 28 (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said here today that he intends to discuss in September with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko the Soviet world-wide conduct including direct or indirect intervention in the Third World and bilateral relations between the two superpowers. Haig told a press conference that the Reagan administration was much concerned about the increasing flow of Soviet arms to the world's tension spots and was considering "a whole array of political, economic and security-related measures that might be appropriate" to deal with the situation.

"My meeting with Foreign Minister Gromyko in September at the United Nations will be such a venue for expressing that concern," he said. His discussions with Gromyko will also involve areas of political concern such as Afghanistan, Kampuchea, interventionism in the Third World, direct or by proxy, trade and a host of other issues of bilateral relations, he added. The agenda which has been discussed at the ambassadorial level will include "the desire to arrive at specific modalities to launch the theater nuclear arms control negotiations, sometime between mid-November and mid-December," he said.

On the situation in El Salvador, he said the quest for social justice in that country cannot proceed "under a set of security conditions which are fed from outside Salvador, led first and foremost by Cuba, with a provision of more than ample funds and resources from the Soviet Union." He noted that as the provision of armaments, command, control and direction by external powers is "problematical," counter measures are being considered by the United States. Asked about the U.S. position on the South African armed invasion of Angola, he said "any such escalation of violence inhibits and makes more difficult the peace process that we are seeking to push forward with respect to the early independence of Namibia on the basis of UN Resolution 435." In Angola today, he said, "six years after their independence, there remains a large contingent of Cuban forces and Soviet advisers" and "we have watched the shipment of quantities of Soviet armaments into Angola."

FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCE: USSR PAMIRS FACTS WRONG

OW311716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 31 Aug 81

["Chinese Foreign Ministry Sources Refute Soviet Statement"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 31 (XINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Ministry sources today accused the Soviet Foreign Ministry of "standing the matter on its head and fabricating 'facts'" to whitewash the illegal occupation of Chinese territory in the Pamirs by tsarist Russia and the Soviet Union.

The sources said: "In a statement on August 11, 1981, countering a statement by the spokesman of the Department of Information of the Chinese Foreign Ministry on July 22, 1981, the Soviet Foreign Ministry declared that the Chinese claim concerning the disputed area of the Chinese-Soviet frontier in the Pamirs is 'unfounded.' It alleged that the boundary in the Pamirs 'was established historically and was formalized through exchanging notes in 1894.' It added that 'on Chinese maps the frontier in that section is delineated in the same way as on Soviet maps, i.e. by the Sarykol Range.'"

The Foreign Ministry sources pointed out that the Pamirs had belonged to China until 1884 when China and Russia signed the Kashgar boundary treaty which enabled tsarist Russia to carve out a large tract of the Pamirs from China. Nevertheless, they said, the treaty, though signed by the Chinese Government of the Qing Dynasty under tsarist Russia's pressure, remains the only valid treaty defining the Chinese-Soviet boundary alignment in the Pamirs.

The sources recalled that in 1892, violating the 1884 boundary treaty, the tsarist Russian imperialists ordered troops to the Pamirs and again occupied more than 20,000 square kilometers of Chinese territory west of the Sarykol Range. The Chinese Government of the Qing Dynasty lodged a protest with the Russian Government against this naked act of aggression and sent its representative for talks with the Russian side. Resorting to procrastination, evasion and blackmail, the Russian side rejected the legitimate demand of the Chinese Government.

In 1894, the Chinese and Russian sides exchanged notes on the question of the Pamirs. In the note of April 23, 1894, the Russian foreign minister said: "Orders have been issued to the competent Russian authorities not to go beyond the positions they now hold before an ultimate settlement is reached by Russia and China of the question of demarcating the boundary in the Pamirs."

The Chinese note of April 17, 1894, proclaimed: "Taking the above-stated measures does not mean the relinquishment of China's right to the Pamirs territory now not under the control of the Chinese forces. It (the Chinese Government) considers it necessary to maintain its rights based on the 1884 boundary treaty until a satisfactory understanding is reached." The note further said: "Taking the above-stated measures does not mean the cessation of the present negotiations either."

"This is the truth about the 'exchange of notes in 1894' referred to in the Soviet Foreign Ministry's statement and about the boundary in the Pamirs 'established historically' as alleged by the Soviet side," the sources said.

They went on to say that the notes exchanged in 1894 are not documents governing the demarcation of the boundary, "but are documents exchanged between the aggressor and the victim of aggression, in which each stated its own position." The contents of the notes, they said, "confirm the existence of Sino-Russian territorial dispute in the Pamirs. They prove that the dispute remains unsettled and that both sides agreed to maintain the status quo for the time being. The Chinese Government of the Qing Dynasty stated that it reserved China's right to the Pamirs territory under the 1884 boundary treaty and that it did not in any way recognize tsarist Russia's line of military occupation in the Pamirs. The Russian side recognized the existence of the dispute between the two countries over the Pamirs and agreed to leave the demarcation of the boundary in the Pamirs for later."

Now, the sources said, the Soviet Union unwarrantedly invoked the notes exchanged in 1894 as documents on the demarcation of the boundary. "This shows that the Soviet authorities today have assumed and even inflated the big-nation chauvinism and expansionist ambitions of tsarist Russian imperialism." They stressed the fact that both the successive Chinese governments and the Soviet Government in the early years of the revolution recognized the fact that the Sino-Russian dispute over their boundary in the Pamirs was yet to be settled.

"The Soviet Foreign Ministry alleged that on the Chinese maps the frontier in the section in question is delineated in the same way as on the Soviet maps. This is deliberate misrepresentation." It should be noted that the maps of China now published here are based on the ones published before liberation. The boundary line in the Pamirs is delineated with the sign of undemarcated frontier, indicating that the boundary dispute there is yet to be settled. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, unilaterally delineated the boundary as demarcated frontier. Therefore, the delineations of the boundary are totally different on the Chinese and Soviet maps.

The disputed area of the Chinese-Soviet frontier in the Pamirs is the result of tsarist Russia's aggression on China and one of the major outstanding issues left over from history; it is by no means trumped up by the Chinese side. The Chinese Government has always stood for a settlement of the dispute by the peaceful means of negotiation on an equal footing. But the Soviet authorities not only concluded a boundary alignment treaty with a third country which involves the disputed area of the Chinese-Soviet frontier in the region and, what is worse, by resorting to misrepresentation, denial and inventing historical facts, slander China as harboring "great-power desire" and making "unfounded" territorial claims. This is the typical attitude of hegemonists.

"The Chinese side firmly adheres to its legitimate stand on the outstanding Sino-Soviet issue over the disputed area of the Chinese-Soviet frontier in the Pamirs. The Soviet authorities can never strike off the issue as a result of tsarist Russia's aggression."

DPRK PAPER HITS U.S. STATEMENT ON SR-71 INCIDENT

OW311550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang, August 31 (XINHUA)--NODONG SINMUN in a commentator's article today refuted a U.S. State Department statement on August 27 that the U.S. reconnaissance plane SR-71 on "routine duty" was "attacked by a North Korean missile" in the space over the high seas and clamouring for that [as received] it would take "necessary steps" on the incident.

The article entitled "Fabrication Will Bring About Nothing" pointed out that "the U.S. statement is a baseless lie cooked up to mislead public opinion and justify its war policy." It said: "On August 26 the U.S. imperialists again infiltrated the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane SR-71 into the airspace of our country to commit espionage. The spy flight of the U.S. high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane was committed many times this year. This is a grave infringement upon the sovereignty of our country and vicious military provocation against us. This is also a dangerous and reckless act disturbing peace and heightening tension in Korea. "Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists, having committed aggressive acts against us, fabricated a groundless fact to challenge us and further aggravate the situation."

It went on to say that "with this fabrication they try to make the people believe as if there actually were the 'threat of the North' and thus justify their criminal act in stepping up war preparations in South Korea. The fiction of the 'threat of the North' is needed also in putting pressure on the Japanese authorities to give more 'aid' of military nature to the South Korean puppets."

The article said in conclusion that "the U.S. imperialists must not miscalculate but act with discretion, clearly mindful of the dangerous consequences to be entailed by their reckless provocations."

VISIT BY DPRK PROVINCIAL WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION

Meet Cheng Zhihua 27 Aug

OW271820 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA)--Cheng Zhihua, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this evening with a Korean Workers' Party delegation from North Pyongan Province led by Han Yong-sok, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Present at the meeting were Qiao Shi, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, and Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China.

After the meeting, Cheng Zhihua gave a banquet in honor of the Korean comrades.

After visiting Liaoning Province at the invitation of the CCP Liaoning provincial committee, the delegation came to Beijing August 25 in the company of Yu Xiling, deputy secretary-general of the Liaoning provincial party committee.

Tour Liaoning, Depart

SK010152 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] At the invitation of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, the North Pyongan Provincial Korean Workers' Party delegation led by Han Yong-sok, member and secretary of the Executive Committee of the North Pyongan Provincial KWP Committee, had visited Shenyang, Fushun, Liaoyang, Anshan, Dalian and Dandong Municipalities since 17 August. They left Dandong for home today, taking with them the deep friendship of the party members and people of our province.

During their visit to China, the delegation visited Beijing at the invitation of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee. Cheng Zhihua, member of the CCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the national CPPCC committee, received the delegation and hosted a banquet for them. He held cordial talks with them. The delegation visited plants and toured the Great Wall, the Imperial Palace and the Summer Palace.

Before leaving, the delegation was feted by Guo Feng, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, on behalf of the provincial CCP Committee. Chen Puru, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and provincial governor, and Han Yong-sok, leader of the delegation, spoke. They expressed their hope that the friendship and cooperation between the party organizations and the people in the border areas of China and Korea can develop.

CHON TU-HWAN 'STRANGLING DEMOCRACY' IN SOUTH KOREA

HK280400 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 81 p 7

[Article by Wu Delie [0702 1795 3525]: "The Chon Tu-hwan Clique Is Strangling Democracy and Freedom"]

[Text] When Chou Tu-hwan took over power on 28 August last year, he promised to establish "the basis for democracy" in South Korea, create "a normal social atmosphere," "reform" politics and so on. However, events of the past year show that the autocratic and dictatorial rule of Pak Chong-hui's "Yusin system" has remained unchanged, class and social contradictions in South Korea have been sharpening and the students, workers and democratic personages are still bemoaning the gruesome atmosphere.

In order to dominate South Korea's political arena and consolidate their ruling foundation, young soldiers headed by Chou Tu-hwan made political and democratic figures their first targets of attack as soon as they took over military and political power. Resorting to the trick of revising the so-called "Yushin constitution," they arbitrarily disbanded various political parties and the bogus National Assembly. Then, by stage-managing the "legislative council" to endorse the "special measures" for refurbishing the political atmosphere, they deprived the political rights of more than 560 former bogus National Assembly members, senior statesmen and responsible persons of various political parties and mass organizations, including the popular Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil, for 8 years. After uprooting the dissidents on the strength of their power and position, they again flaunted the banner of democracy and permitted various political forces to reorganize their parties. However, under the high-handed policy of the military dictators, Kim Chong-pil and other senior statesmen of the opposition continued to come under attack. The former "New Democratic Party" and the democratic forces are still being persecuted and bullied by the Chon Tu-hwan clique, and their principal leaders are still put behind bars. Chon Tu-hwan even forced various political parties to abide by the new constitution and forbade them to criticize the "government." Students and workers who paraded in streets and caused trouble were accused of disrupting public order and punished severely. The South Korean regime controlled by Chon Tu-hwan who is obsessed with the desire for power is actually a dictatorship of armymen, police and special agents.

In South Korea, the vast numbers of students and democratic figures are completely deprived of their rights to democracy and freedom, even their right to live. In early May this year, the Chon Tu-hwan clique brutally arrested five students of Seoul's Chungang and Yonsei Universities who demanded freedom and democracy. Then, on 13 July, the South Korean court sentenced 12 workers of the Chonggve clothing factory who demanded the rehabilitation of combined labor organizations to 1 to 3 years' imprisonment on charges of "having violated the law regarding assembly and demonstration." On the same day, this court also pronounced guilty seven students of Seoul University who paraded for campus democracy on the same charges.

As we all know, the patriotic students of South Korea have always stood firm in the van of the struggle against dictatorship and for democracy. For this reason, Chon Tu-hwan and his clique see the students as an obstacle to maintaining their dictatorship. They have adopted all kinds of measures to strengthen their control over schools. The "purification committees" which they have set up in various types of schools not only keep watch on the schools but also get rid of the so-called "disobedient" students and teachers at will. In accordance with the revised "law concerning educational civil servants," the power of appointing headmasters of schools at all levels and responsible officials of education departments is held in the hands of Chon Tu-hwan and company.

As revealed by the Korean paper NODONG SINMUN on 19 August, more than 50,000 innocent citizens and thousands of "political offenders" are still locked inside prisons all over South Korea. As a result of the ruthless torture by the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the democratic figure Kim Tae-chung who was sentenced to life imprisonment and put in solitary confinement now has difficulty walking. His health is worsening. The mass media and justice-upholding people on the north side of Korea strongly condemn this military dictatorship. They have sternly pointed out: What Kim Tae-chung engaged in were proper and lawful political activities. What is more, he only did this in the pursuit of social democratization and the peaceful reunification of the country. He ought to be released unconditionally. However, Chon Tu-hwan and his ilk not only did not set Kim Tae-chung free but refused to let him go out to seek medical treatment on parole. Asked whether he would consider lifting the restrictions on activities by opposition parties at a press conference held in Chinhae on 2 August, Chon Tu-hwan replied: "Now is not the time to consider such a question." This fully lays bare Chon Tu-hwan's real intention--to continue to set himself against the people and pursue a reactionary policy. It has been proved by facts that the "flexible" posture assumed by Chon Tu-hwan when he mounted the stage was just a facade to cover up his intention to strengthen his dictatorship.

PRC, TAIWAN GROUPS AT AUTOMATION MEETING IN TOKYO

OW281617 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Tokyo, August 28 (XINHUA)--The international automatic control federation held its eighth world congress in Kyoto, Japan, from August 24 to 28. The meeting, sponsored by Japanese societies concerned, was attended by over 1,000 scholars from 42 countries and regions. A delegation of the Chinese automation society was present.

40 countries and regions have joined the world automatic control organization since its inception in Paris in September 1957. The main purpose of the meeting was to probe into the theory of engineering control, social control, the distribution, control and programming of resources as well as the development of the automatic control theory and the most advanced technology. At the meeting, over 600 papers were published, far exceeding any preceding meeting. The Chinese delegation delivered 16 papers explaining achievements in applying the control theory and control science in national economy, production techniques and other aspects. Scholars from Taiwan province also presented a paper at the meeting.

SPANISH CP'S CARRILLO ATTENDS DALIAN BANQUET

OW311540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 31 (XINHUA)--Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party and Mrs. Carrillo flew back here this afternoon after a one-day visit to Dalian, in the company of Feng Xuan, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Secretary and Mrs. Carrillo arrived at Dalian from Beijing yesterday and were guests of honor at a banquet given by the CCP Dalian city committee in the evening.

Toasting, Song Li, second secretary of the city party committee, said: "The visit to China by General Secretary Carrillo will surely strengthen the mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese and Spanish Communist Parties."

Secretary Carrillo said that the traditional friendship and unity between the Spanish and Chinese Communist Parties had been strengthened since the normalization of relations between the two parties last November. He stressed: "The normalization of relations between our two parties does not please everyone, but these relations will certainly develop fruitfully."

The secretary said that the Spanish Communist Party will firmly and unswervingly pursue the policy of independence initiative in conformity with the will of the Spanish people.

Prior to the banquet, Secretary and Mrs. Carrillo attended a performance by the Dalian song and dance ensemble. This morning, they went boating around the port of Dalian.

The Spanish guests will shortly leave Beijing for home.

XIE BANGDING MEETS FRG POLITICAL DELEGATION

OW261740 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 26 (XINHUA)--Xie Bangding, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association of Friendship With Foreign Countries, met with and entertained Mr. Peter Gauweller, vice-president of the Munich branch of the West German Christian Social Union, and his party here today.

The West German guests arrived here August 24 at the invitation of the Chinese association. They met with Vice-Mayor of Beijing Wang Xiaoyi.

The guests will visit Chengde, Hebei Province, before leaving for home.

JI PENGFEI MEETS EUROPEAN YOUTH DELEGATION

OW281523 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met here today with a delegation of the Democratic Youth Community of Europe (DEMYC) led by its newly-elected President Gunnar Hokmark. The delegation members who are from five West European countries (Austria, Britain, Sweden, the Federal Republic of Germany and Portugal), include DEMYC President Elmar Brok whose term of office is due to end next month.

Extending his welcome, Ji Pengfei said that the delegation's visit to China would help strengthen the mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese youth and DEMYC.

Elmar Brok said that their talks with the leading members of the All-China Youth Federation showed the young people of China and Europe shared identical views on international issues. Both sides agreed that a united Europe is much stronger than any European country. "It is very important to strengthen our cooperation with you," he said.

Liu Weiming, acting president of the All-China Youth Federation, was present at the meeting.

SWEDISH OFFICIALS MEET VISITING PRC JOURNALISTS

OW220215 Beijing XINHUA in English 0202 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Stockholm, 21 Aug (XINHUA)--The visiting Chinese journalists' group was respectively received here by Swedish Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs Jan-Erik Wikstroem, Minister of Industry Nils Aasling, Minister for Foreign Affairs Ola Ullsten and Under-secretary of State of the Ministry of Defence Sven Hirdman on August 19, 20 and 21. They had cordial and friendly conversations with the Chinese journalists.

Speaking of Sino-Swedish relations, the ministers and the under-secretary of state highly evaluated the development of the friendly relations, exchanges and cooperation between Sweden and China. They also expressed the hope that the China visit of the king of Sweden in September would further promote the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

AUSTRIA'S KREISKY REGRETS USSR STAND ON N-S SUMMIT

OW281638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Vienna, 28 Aug (XINHUA)--Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in his statement to the press voiced regret at the Soviet Union's reluctance to be present at the forthcoming North-South summit meeting. The Austrian paper ARBEITER-ZEITUNG today carried in full Kreisky's statement. He stressed that people should make efforts to narrow the differences between the North and South or at least try to play the role of a bridge. He held that the mere presence at such a summit meeting would be beneficial even if views on major issues were exchanged. "Therefore," Kreisky said, "I express my deep regret at the Soviet reluctance to avail itself of this opportunity."

The Soviet Union has so far failed to take a clear-cut stance as to whether it is going to attend the North-South summit. The statement of the chancellor of Austria, co-sponsor of the meeting, was taken as a proof of the speculation that the Soviet leaders have no interest in the coming summit meeting.

TURKISH EMBASSY RECEPTION MARKS ARMY DAY

OW301316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 30 (XINHUA)--Col Ilhan Akoguz, military, naval and air attache of the Turkish Embassy in China, and Mrs Akoguz gave a reception at the embassy here this evening in celebration of the Armed Forces Day of the Republic of Turkey.

Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, attended. Military attaches of various embassies in Beijing were also on hand.

BRIEFS

FRG EDUCATION MINISTER IN SHAANXI--The visiting education and science minister of the Federal Republic of Germany left Xian for Wuhan on 16 August. The minister arrived in Xian on 14 August. During his stay in Xian, he visited historical sites and scenic spots and the Xian communications university. On 15 August, Provincial Vice Governor Tan Weixu received the visiting guests and expressed his wish for further development in scientific, cultural and educational exchanges between the two countries. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Aug 81 HK]

YUGOSLAV PARTY ORGAN DESCRIBES NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

OW290812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, August 28 (XINHUA)--The source of the present world tension lies in the two hegemonist powers, and the Non-Aligned Movement is playing a more and more important role in international affairs. This is pointed out in an article published today in the weekly KOMUNIST, organ of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The article, by Milos Minic, president of the Yugoslav Council for International Relations, is written to mark the 20th anniversary of the first non-aligned summit in Belgrade.

The article says that in the past 20 years, the Non-Aligned Movement has steadily grown in strength. It has made great contributions to the safeguarding of world peace, to the struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism, and to the struggle against the division of the world into mutually-confronting military, political and economic blocs. It has also contributed to the struggle against interference in the internal affairs of independent countries and against armed intervention.

The article goes on to say that the Non-Aligned Movement has now become a mainstay for all countries that are determined to safeguard their own freedom and independence and refuse to bow before blocs or big powers. "The international role of the movement and policy of non-alignment will not decline but, instead, will constantly grow as a role of an independent and non-bloc force, and the more so should tensions and aggravation in international relations increase."

The article draws special attention to the fact that "at the base of the aggravation of international relations are U.S.-Soviet relations which proceed along a line of constant deterioration, strain and rivalry." "The two powers are drawing into mutual confrontation the blocs, in which they have the hegemony, and this extends also to some countries outside the blocs, which have for various reasons entered a special relationship with the big powers and blocs." These blocs and powers, the article continues, are carrying out arms race and military intervention and are intervening in the internal affairs of some independent and non-aligned countries, thus the aggravating international situation day by day.

Any strategy which does not take into account the international role of the immense force of the movement of non-alignment will lead the "world into an impasse, into growing bloc rivalry for spheres of influence and ultimately into a new world war," the article notes. "The movement of non-alignment has been and will continue to be an independent and non-bloc international force which independently takes stand on international questions and independently raises initiatives and actions for implementing its own stands and decisions."

The article points out that the Non-Aligned Movement and Yugoslavia's activities are not on the decline. All predictions about the weakening of the role and influence of the movement will certainly end in failure, it concludes.

ROMANIAN WEEKLY STRESSES NONALIGNMENT POLICY

OW290816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, August 28 (XINHUA)--The Romanian weekly LUMEA carried a signed article yesterday stressing the political-strategic role and strength of the policy of non-alignment. Marking the 20th anniversary of the first non-aligned summit conference, the article said such a role will be evident in the decade to come in checking the arms race, rivalries between military blocs to redivide spheres of influence, and tension and conflict created by hegemonism.

The article laid stress on the non-aligned struggle for the principles of independence, equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, for each people's sovereign right to be master on its soil.

Romania joined in all the activities of the Non-Aligned Movement and strengthened its unity and cooperation with the non-aligned countries on the basis of its analysis of the international situation and the changes that had taken place in the world. Its aim and objectives in international developments are in conformity with the Non-Aligned Movement, the article stated.

YUGOSLAVIA REPORTEDLY SUFFERING ECONOMIC CRISIS

OW251543 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 25 Aug 81

[By correspondent Ding Xiangqi: "Yugoslavia in Economic Straits"]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Aug (XINHUA)--Official Yugoslav sources have used the term "economic crisis" to describe the deep troubles now tormenting the country.

The federal presidency has let it be known that the economic situation is "most serious" and has urged the Federal Assembly to take adequate measures for its amelioration.

For some time now, the country has been struggling with steadily mounting international payments deficit with a foreign indebtedness exceeding 18 billion U.S. dollars, chronic inflation and price rises with retail prices 50 percent higher in June than that of the same month last year. It is the consensus of the whole nation that economic stability is the overriding need of the country.

In his analysis of the present economic woes last March, President Veselin Djuranovic of the Federal Executive Council attributed the present economic woes to the dislocation in economic structure and that between accumulation and consumption and between income and spending.

Several factors, both subjective and objective, have been instrumental in leading the country into economic straits. It is generally believed that the subjective factors outweigh the objective ones. [Among] the subjective factors, many economists have pointed out, the dislocation between accumulation and consumption is the most important. The sharp increase in consumption, primarily in the field of capital construction, surpassed by far the actual increase in production. This, they emphasize, is the universal and fundamental cause for the country's economic troubles.

Competent Yugoslav sources explained that the essence of the system of self-management is the union of related enterprises on the basis of their self-management. But the fact is that only 6.7 percent of the total investments were made by such unions and that investments were generally decided upon by the regional authorities or those of the republics as they used to be, and not by the workers of the enterprises. In some republics, the influences of parochialism and closed-door policy remain prevalent, and each wants to speed up development within its own territory with little regard for the national interest. They vied with each other to build, for instance, their own petro-chemical industry or even their own up-to-date stadium.

The causes for the present dislocation between accumulation and consumption are, of course, complex. But the chronic lopsided drain on the country's resources for, and irrational pattern of, investment are believed to be an important reason for the growing economic ills.

The Yugoslav party and government are now hard at work to achieve an economic relief and eventually turn the curve upward again.

UNIVERSITY GROUPS LEAVE FOR YUGOSLAVIA VISIT

OW261742 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 26 (XINHUA)--A Beijing University delegation flew off here today on a friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Belgrade University. The delegation is led by Han Tianshi, secretary of Beijing University Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and its Vice-President Prof. Shen Keqi.

During its stay in Yugoslavia, the delegation will also attend the 26th international seminar "University Today."

A Nankai University delegation led by Lou Ping, vice-president of the university and deputy secretary of Nankai University Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, also left for Yugoslavia aboard the same plane.

STUDENTS GROUP GOES TO YUGOSLAVIA FOR SEMINAR

OW010822 Beijing in English 0813 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)--A Chinese students delegation led by Li Yi, deputy secretary general of the All-China Youth Federation, left here today for Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia. The delegation is to attend the international youth and student seminar held in Kumrovec, the birth place of the late President Josip Broz Tito.

TAN ZHENLIN ATTENDS SFRY PUPPET TROUPE SHOW

OW261908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 26 (XINHUA)--The Ljubljana puppet troupe from Yugoslavia gave two puppet shows before a capacity audience of 1,000 at the capital theater here this evening.

Founded in 1948, the troupe is one of the 19 professional puppet troupes in Yugoslavia.

"Goat Trial on Cherry Mountain," adapted from the novel written by Josip Jurcic, ridicules social injustice, the greedy and stupid. "A True Story" depicts a flute boy who helps workers and peasants in their victorious struggle against the evil forces. The performance drew warm applause from the audience.

During the interval, the Yugoslav artists gave an account of the troupe's predecessor--"the guerrilla puppet troupe" that had used puppets to urge the Yugoslav people during the anti-fascist war.

Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, watched the show and met with the troupe leader Vipotnik Orga and some of the artists. Yugoslav Ambassador to China Mirko Ostojic and Mrs. Ostojic attended the performance.

The troupe arrived here August 24 for a performance tour in accordance with the China-Yugoslavia cultural cooperation agreement. They will go to Jinan and Tianjin after two more performances in Beijing.

TEHRAN BOMBING SIGN OF INTENSE POLITICAL STRUGGLE

OW010528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Tehran, August 31 (XINHUA)--Iranian President Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and Prime Minister Mohammad Javad Bahonar were killed in an explosion at 3:00 p.m. yesterday at the prime minister's office. Both bodies were incinerated beyond recognition and were identified on the basis of dental records. This is the second explosion in which the country's leading political figures were killed in about two months. The first explosion in the Islamic Republican Party headquarters on June 20 had killed the ruling party's Secretary-General Beheshti.

The explosions are signs of intensified political struggle in this country since the ouster of ex-President Bani-Sadr. Suppression of the opposition has been stepped up. Executions and arrests of underground Mujaheddin and other groups numbered thousands. At the same time, resistance in the forms of assassinations also mounted. Leading clerics, revolutionary guards, and other government officials were attacked one after another. In Tehran, the revolutionary guards headquarters has been repeatedly raided. Even the residence of the country's general prosecutor was not spared. In recent days, the committees in charge of security affairs became the targets of armed raids.

According to a London-based magazine 8 DAYS, Bani-Sadr while hiding in Tehran, had made several attempts to contact Imam Khomeyni, urging him to halt the crackdown on the opposition, but his appeals were rebuffed.

Commenting on the sad news, Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis, said: "We are always prepared to face such unpleasant incidents. Our nation is ready to undertake the responsibility of perpetuating the revolution. We are all in its service and this revolution (?shall) continue its course in the presence of the people whether we are alive or not. We just pray to the Almighty to protect our leader."

Observers here are afraid that the vicious circle of violence and counter-violence will continue with increasing fury.

SOUTH AFRICA'S AGGRESSION 'INEVITABLE FAILURE'

HK281237 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 81 p 6

[Short commentary: "Futile Struggle of South African Reactionary Authorities"]

[Text] On 24 August, under cover of numerous tanks and planes, troops of the South African apartheid regime, which have been illegally occupying Namibia, invaded Angola on a large scale, captured some towns and cities 150 kilometers behind Angola's border-line and continued to push northward. The Angolan Government has issued general mobilization orders to all the armed forces of the country and launched a counterattack. This aggressive act of the South African authorities has met with strong denunciations by African countries and many other countries as well as world public opinion. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the Angolan Government and people in their just struggle against aggression and strongly denounce this new criminal aggression of the South African authorities.

This year, the South African troops in Namibia have repeatedly invaded Angola causing heavy casualties among the inhabitants. Because of this, the UN Security Council and the OAU summit conference have denounced the South African authorities' aggression against Angola and adopted resolutions appealing to countries in the world to apply overall sanctions against South Africa. Nevertheless, the South African reactionary authorities persist in taking their obstinate stand. While frantically suppressing the Namibian and the South African people, they have repeatedly launched armed attacks against neighboring countries under the pretext of "having the right to pursue and attack the terrorists." This fully reveals that the South African apartheid regime ignores the sovereignty of the African countries and despises international standards.

The South African reactionary authorities' barbarous aggression against Angola and their frantic clamor are outwardly fierce but they do not cover up their "feebleness" and "fears." In January this year, the South African reactionary regime sabotaged the Geneva conference on the Namibia issue. Their mean attitude aroused the indignation of the African countries. In accordance with a proposal by the African countries, the UN General Assembly denied the full powers of the South African delegation by an overwhelming majority of votes. The South African authorities were thus unprecedentedly isolated. With the help of the African frontline countries, the Namibian people have strengthened their struggle. The struggle against violent repression waged by the broad masses of black and colored people in South Africa is developing vigorously. International public opinion has also strongly denounced the South African authorities' sabotage of Namibia's independence. Under these circumstances, the South African apartheid regime has been seized with fear. It attempts to use armed attacks as a means to prevent the frontline countries such as Angola from supporting the Namibian and the South African people and to extricate itself from a difficult position. However, this is only a futile struggle.

It is known to all that the South African apartheid regime is not only a ferocious enemy of the Namibian and the South African people but also a curse to the African countries. Therefore, abolishing the rule of the apartheid regime is not only the fighting task of the Namibian and South African people but also the common task of all the African people. It is only justifiable for frontline countries such as Angola to support people in regions in the south of Africa in their struggle against the white apartheid regime. This is a just cause. No matter what obstinate resistance the South African apartheidists may put up, they can never change their destiny of inevitable failure.

TAN ZHENLIN RECEIVES AFRICAN ENVOYS' CREDENTIALS

OW291231 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA)--Sule Samuel Salifu, new Nigerian ambassador to China, and Ridha Bach-Baouab, new Tunisian ambassador to China, presented their credentials to Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, on separate occasions in the Great Hall of the People here today.

BO YIBO MEETS NIGER LABOR CONGRESS DELEGATION

OW291337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Bo Yibo today met with a delegation of the Nigerian Labor Congress led by its First Vice-President Ali Chiroma. Present were Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions Song Kanfu and Minister-Counsellor of the Nigerian Embassy in Beijing V.N. Chibundu.

JI PENGFEI MEETS NIGER TRADE UNION DELEGATION

OW311312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1305 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 31 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met here today with a delegation from the Federation of Worker's Trade Unions of Niger led by its Secretary for External Affairs Seyni Issaka. Present were Han Ronghua, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and Karim Alio, counsellor of the Niger Embassy in China.

ZIMBABWE TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES 31 AUG

OW311306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 31 (XINHUA)--A six-member delegation from the Zimbabwe congress of trade unions led by Alfred Makwarimba, president of the congress, arrived here this morning for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. Kang Yonghe, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, greeted the guests at the airport.

The visitors were honored at a banquet given by the host organization this evening.

OFFICIAL DISCOURAGES REPORTING ON ACTIVISTS

OW011054 Hong Kong AFP in English 1032 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 1 Sep (AFP)--Foreign journalists here were today warned by a top Chinese official not to publish any more reports on the activities or writings of Chinese activists.

Vice Foreign Minister Zhong Xidong, who now heads the ministry's Information Department, stressed during a press conference that the publications of human rights and democracy activists were "illegal."

"I advise our friends to be prudent. It is better not to report on such publications," he said. "The views expressed are not those of the Chinese people and the Chinese Government. They cannot have a positive role," he said.

However, Mr Zhong refused to say whether under Chinese law it was "legal" or not to publish news about the activists. "It depends...if what is carried in the leaflet or publication harms China's modernization effort and if it is not a well-meant one," was all that Mr Zhong (?would) say.

The leading activists who emerged from the 1978-79 "Beijing spring" movement for democracy are now all in prison. A few clandestine magazines and pamphlets are still circulating in the provinces, but their numbers have dropped sharply over the last few months.

The new head of the Information Department, on which depend all foreign journalists accredited in Beijing, nonetheless reassured foreign journalists that their "normal work" would be protected in China. Asked if this would limit the work of foreign journalists to purely official contacts, Mr Zhong said that there was "no rule of this nature."

ENTERPRISES ASKED NOT TO IGNORE STATE INTERESTS

OW281553 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0720 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Aug (XINHUA)--XINHUA commentator's article: In enlivening the economy, we must not ignore the interests of the state and the state plan.

According to reports from various localities, in the current economic readjustment, a problem exists that merits our attention: People's sense of the state and the state plan is getting blunted in some localities and units. The main manifestations in this regard are: people do not try their best to fulfill the state plan; they ask the competent authorities to reduce the purchase of products to an unlimited extent and increase the quantity of products to be sold by them at negotiated prices; and they withhold profits to be turned over to the state, evade taxes and misappropriate state revenues. For example, some areas reaped a good rapeseed harvest this year. The amount of rapeseed purchased at an increased price is much more than expected, but the task of purchasing rapeseed at the state price has not been fulfilled. Some enterprises wantonly increase the quantity of "goods in great demand" to be sold by them and even use such goods to establish a relationship with others or to engage in unlawful cooperation with others. At the same time, they are unwilling to produce small commodities or products with small profits. Such problems have affected the fulfillment of the state plan and state revenues as well as arrangements for the market supply.

Ours is a socialist country that must have a planned economy on the basis of public ownership. At the same time, the supplementary role of market regulation should be brought into play. All economic units should adopt an overall point of view, the viewpoint of the state and planning, the interests of the part should be subordinate to those of the whole and the state plan must be fulfilled. Paying no attention to the interests and needs of the part, seeking benefits for the part at the expense of the state's interests, turning property into that of a few and seeking private gain at public expense through fraud--all these are manifestations of departmental selfishness. Departmental selfishness actually is magnified individualism which must be opposed resolutely.

Our country's system of economic management is characterized by overconcentration of power and rigid and excessive control of the enterprises, which are not conducive to bringing the enterprises' initiative into play. This system must be reformed. In recent years, reform of the management system has been carried out, and powers have been delegated to enterprises and other units. Greater decisionmaking power has been given to enterprises, including permission for them to sell some of their products. All this is aimed at enlivening the economy and making it possible for enterprises to give full play to their enthusiasm for increasing production and improving their management, to fulfill the state plan with flying colors, to meet market demand and to increase state revenues. If the enterprises do so, they may retain a larger portion of their profits for their own use and their workers and staff members may receive more income. However, if an enterprise takes advantage of economic restructuring and greater decisionmaking power and uses illegitimate means, such as withholding profits to be turned over to the state, using production funds for other purposes and evading taxes to increase its income and of individuals, it is an abuse of greater decisionmaking power given to the enterprises, an interference in the economic readjustment and an undermining of the state plan. Such a practice is harmful to the state, the enterprise and the worker, and it must not be permitted.

YUAN BAOHUA COMMENTS ON SERVING CONSUMERS

OW010045 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] At the forum on serving consumers held jointly by the State Economic Commission and the Chinese quality control association on 31 August, Yuan Baohua, minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, pointed out emphatically: Serving the consumers wholeheartedly should be made an important subject in the fourth national quality month activities in September this year.

He said: Production of socialist enterprises is for the purpose of satisfying the demands of socialist construction and the constantly improving material and cultural living standards of the people. Production is for consumption. Therefore, developing new varieties of products and improving product quality according to the needs of the consumers and serving the consumers wholeheartedly--this is the basis for us to organize and direct production and the goal for socialist enterprises to develop production.

Yuan Baohua said: In our economic construction, because of the longstanding phenomenon of ignoring the consumers' needs and blindly seeking high output and output value, quite a number of factories are not conscious of the importance of serving the consumers, and products are manufactured in a rough and slipshod way. Their products are not trusted by the state and found unsatisfactory by consumers. The people are complaining. It should be pointed out particularly that in the first 6 months of this year, the quality of about 30 percent of the products, especially consumer goods, was obviously lower than that of the same period last year. The causes are many. However, the most important causes are that the idea of serving the consumers has not been established, that a sense of responsibility is lacking, that the leadership has failed to pay close attention, that labor discipline is lax, and so forth.

Yuan Baohua called on leading cadres of industrial and transport departments, all localities and enterprises to personally conduct a thorough inspection of quality control work during the period of the fourth national quality month activities, putting special stress on the idea of serving the consumers. It is necessary to launch a mass discussion on how to serve the consumers and be responsible to the people, commend the advanced and spur the backward.

DISCIPLINE COMMISSION ACTS ON HEBEI IRONWORKS CASE

OW311055 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1157 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 30 Aug (XINHUA)--The Central Discipline Inspection Commission recently issued a circular concurring with the disciplinary action taken organizationally by the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee against the responsible persons of the Hengshui Prefectural CCP Committee, administrative office and other personnel concerned on closing the Hengshui ironworks and demanding that all party organizations and party members learn a lesson from this incident.

In its "circular on handling the serious incident with regard to the Hengshui ironworks which seriously damaged properties in the course of ceasing its operation," the Central Discipline Inspection Commission says: In handling the case regarding the Hengshui ironworks closing, the Hengshui Prefectural CCP Committee and administrative office ignored the instructions issued and the requirements pointed out by the central authorities with regard to enterprises which are to be shut down, have their operations suspended, amalgamated or switched to the manufacture of other products. They totally neglected state properties and were extremely irresponsible. The economic commission, the prefecture's bureau of industry and the party committee of the ironworks neither trusted or relied on the masses, nor reported the situation to higher authorities. They sold state properties at reduced prices at will. In the course of closing the ironworks, the party committee members of the ironworks took the opportunity to appropriate state supplies and totally neglected their duties. Comrade Li Renjiu, secretary of the party committee, and Comrade Guo Zhiyi, member of the party committee and deputy director of the works, had always handled their own private affairs. Particularly, Meng Qiufeng, deputy secretary of the party committee and director of the works responsible for closing the ironworks, and Gao Jinmin, head of the supply and marketing department, offered and took bribes, violated laws and discipline, and made things convenient for profiteers.

The circular points out: In closing the Hengshui ironworks, a number of cadres concerned who flouted state laws and party discipline economically brought serious losses and damages to state properties, politically impaired the prestige of the party, corrupted the cadres, undermined party style and social morale and promoted an extremely bad influence. This is a typical, serious incident and criminal act in violation of law and discipline. The Hebei Provincial CCP Committee has taken the following disciplinary measures against those comrades who committed mistakes in closing the Hengshui ironworks: A warning has been issued from the party to Comrade Li Tie, prefectural CCP Committee first secretary, and to Comrade Han Peifu, prefectural CCP Committee secretary and prefectural administrative office commissioner. Comrade Liu Wenbo, prefectural CCP Committee deputy secretary and deputy prefectural administrative office deputy commissioner, was removed from his posts. Comrade Miao Qingrong, secretary of the party organization and bureau chief of the prefectural bureau of industry, was removed from his posts. Comrade Li Renjiu, former party committee secretary of the ironworks (currently deputy secretary of the Zaoqiang County CCP Committee and chairman of the county's Revolutionary Committee), was placed on party probation and relieved of his present posts. Comrade Guo Zhiyi, former party committee member and deputy director of the ironworks (currently party branch deputy secretary and director of the Hengshui paper mill), was placed on party probation and relieved of his present posts. Meng Qiufeng, former party committee secretary and director of the ironworks (currently party committee deputy secretary and director of the Hengshui steel mill), was expelled from the party and relieved of his posts. His legal liabilities are being pursued for actions in violation of the penal code.

The circular says: Our lesson from the Hengshui ironworks incident is profound. All party organizations and party members must learn a lesson from it.

The discipline inspection commissions and party committees in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must coordinate with the departments concerned to carry out an extensive investigation and education campaign in those factories, enterprises and units which are being closed, having their operations suspended, being amalgamated or switched to the manufacture of other products. They must conscientiously and solemnly deal with those factories, enterprises and units where things similar to those in the Hengshui ironworks have taken place. The necessary disciplinary actions must be taken against those who have violated law and discipline and who are seriously derelict. As for those who have violated the penal code, it is necessary to pursue their criminal liabilities. The public funds embezzled and public properties appropriated must also be returned. Factories, enterprises and units that have not had experiences similar to those in the Hengshui ironworks must learn a lesson from the incident; carry out education among all cadres, staff and workers to cherish the country and the collective property; sum up experience; plug all loopholes; and never provide lawless individuals with a loophole that can be used. We must commend those good comrades who adhere to principle and dare to accuse, expose and struggle against the evildoers and evil deeds; actively support their just actions; encourage healthy trends; and resolutely combat all unhealthy practices so as to ensure that economic readjustment will be carried out smoothly.

PENG CHONG COMFORT GROUP RETURNS TO CHENGDU 27 AUG

HK280351 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Summary] The central comfort group with Comrade Peng Chong as the head and Comrade Yang Jingren as the deputy head returned to Chengdu on the evening of 27 August after visiting various disaster areas in the province. Since 22 August, the group has visited Jintang, Xindu, Mianyang, Santai, Shehong, Suining, Ziyang, Zizhong, Neijiang, and Jianyang Counties and Municipalities. The group has fully affirmed the efforts of the province in fighting the flood and launching self-salvation through production.

During their visits, Comrades Peng Chong and Yang Jingren exhorted everyone: "It is necessary to seriously carry out the economic policies laid down since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and the specific regulations of the provincial CCP Committee and people's government on relaxing policies for launching self-salvation through production, so as to fully mobilize the masses' enthusiasm to win new victory in self-salvation through production and rebuilding their homes."

BUDDHIST MONKS, NUNS ORDAINED AT PUHUA MONASTERY

OW271444 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Taiyuan, August 27 (XINHUA)--53 men and women from various parts of China received ordination to become Buddhist monks and nuns through elaborate ceremonies held in the Puhua monastery on Mt Wutai, one of the four Buddhist holy centers in China.

They were tonsured and given the monk's mantle and alms bowl at the end of the ceremony. Before they began, the novices spent 20 days studying Buddhist taboos and commandments.

Some of the novices used to be Buddhists, according to the spokesman for the Puhua monastery. They were driven out of their temples during the "Cultural Revolution" (66-76) and forced to resume their secular life. "Now that the government's traditional policy of freedom to believe or not believe in religion has been restored," said the spokesman, "those who have not lost their faith in Buddhism are now back to be tonsured again."

Other novices are devotees from Sichuan, Yunnan, Fujian and Zhejiang Provinces who are "willing to forsake their worldly life to carry forward Buddha's holy teachings," said the spokesman.

Prior to the current ordination ceremonies, a total of 131 men had been tonsured as monks and 19 women as nuns through ceremonies held on 12 occasions since 1979.

The latest ceremonies were presided over by the Venerable Ji Du, 71-year-old abbot of Tayuan monastery on Mt Wutai, in the presence of three "master monks," including abbots of monasteries, and seven "witnesses" whose ranks are not lower than that for monks in charge of monastery receptions.

In groups of three, novices to receive the bhikku (monk) ordination kneel before an altar to recite the Buddhist priesthood vows and be questioned by the master monks on their understanding of Buddhism and willingness to devote their lives to it.

BEIJING RADIO NOTES CONTENTS OF HONGQI NO 17

OW010251 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] The HONGQI No 17 issue published on 1 September carries 10 articles including a commentator's article entitled "Literary and Art Criticism Must Be Strengthened." The article points out the necessity of intensifying literary and art criticism at present. It stresses that literary and art criticism must adhere to the four fundamental principles with Mao Zedong Thought as the guide. Literary and art criticism must be carried out in the spirit of seeking truth from facts. It is essential first to distinguish between right and wrong and then pay attention to the methods used. The article points out that the key to intensifying literary and art criticism lies in strengthening the party leadership and in overcoming the weak and lax state of affairs.

Also carried is an article by (Feng Yushan) and (Du Gan): "Ideological Political Work Is the Lifeline of Economic Work and Other Work," along with an article by (Lin Ke): "Ideological and Political Education Should Be Intensified Among Youth and Students."

RENMIN RIBAO ON HONG RENGAN'S BOOK ON GOVERNMENT

HK311133 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 81 p 5

[Article by Li Yang [0500 2254]: "Hong Rengan's 'New Guides on Government'"]

[Text] In 1859, Hong Rengan, Prince Gan of the Taiping Tian Guo [the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom] returned to Tianjing (now Nanjing) from Hong Kong and submitted to Hong Xiuquan, the heavenly king, a proposal on government work, entitled "New Guides on Government." The heavenly king read every sentence in the proposal and wrote down here and there in it such comments as "I agree with this idea," "this is a good idea" and "agree." Approved by the heavenly king and promulgated as an important program during the later period of the Taiping Tian Guo, the "New Guides on Government" was the first programmatic work dealing with the means by which modern China could become rich and powerful.

Hong Rengan and the heavenly king were close clansmen of the same generation. In their early years, the two of them had wide learning but failed the official examinations many times. Hong Rengan was one of the first few members of the Society for the Worship of God. After the Jintian uprising, he did not join the revolutionary Taiping army and was forced to stay in Hong Kong for many years, where he had access to the politics and economics of the capitalist countries. He "was deeply imbued with capitalist thinking... and was a man of deep insight." The Westerners said that he was "the most progressive Chinese" who "knew the foreigners best." His talent and his close relations with Hong Xiuquan were his conditions for winning the heavenly king's confidence. His unique experience was an important factor in his writing the "New Guides on Government."

"Holding the reins of government is a prerequisite to running a country. In government administration, there must be a pattern to follow." This pattern should be adopted "according to the time and the situation." This was the main theme of the "New Guides on Government." This "time" and this "situation" reflected the conditions of the Taiping Tian Guo and of China as a whole and the trends of world development.

To attract people's attention, he examined the conditions under which Britain, France, the United States and Germany became rich and powerful and gave an incisive account of the road to prosperity which Japan would take. Seeing that China was backward and defeated in battle, he felt deep remorse and pointed out: "If the Chinese people do not love themselves and if they give themselves up as hopeless and engage in internal strife, the foreigners will benefit from it. Only then will the Chinese people learn that when a family is divided, it will be bullied by others and that when the people of a country are in disunity, they will be bullied by foreigners." He called on the Chinese people to "work hard to make China prosper before it is too late," to "establish a country that is united forever" and to create "a new environment and a new world."

What should be done to attain this great goal? Citing the historical experience of China and other countries, Hong Rengan pointed out that "the only way out is to lay down a policy and choose the right person for the right job." "Choosing the right person for the right job" and "laying down the policy" are supplementary, and neither should be overemphasized at the expense of the other. "Failure to choose the right person for the right job will lead to violation of the policy; failure to lay down the policy will do the people great harm."

Hong Rengan laid particular stress on the importance of choosing the right person for the right job. He said: "Able and virtuous people are a prerequisite to the enforcement of the major ethical code and the law on civilization of the masses." That is to say, the right persons should be chosen for the right jobs so that the various policies and laws can be brought into play. In "choosing the right person for the right job," it is also necessary to "consider his faults." Hong Rengan's stress on "considering one's faults when choosing one for a job" was of real significance at that time.

What work would be involved in "laying down a policy?" Hong Rengan said, "there are three major points: First, people should be educated in new habits; second, they should be taught new learning; third, they should be punished according to law."

"Educating people in new habits" meant getting rid of the bad habits in daily life. Hong Rengan pointed out: In China, feudal habits have a long standing of several thousand years and cannot be prohibited by ordinary degrees. They cannot be changed unless effective measures are adopted resolutely. So, he told about the spiritual and material civilization of the West, gave detailed accounts of the scientific and technological achievements of the European and American countries and showed that the Western people were technically proficient and well-informed and their skills were "practical" and "peculiar and mystifying."

"Teaching people new learning" was the main theme of the "New Guides on Government." In the chapter on "new learning," he first told about the conditions in various other countries and then suggested, in 29 articles, getting rid of outmoded things and establishing new things. These articles dealt with politics, economics, culture, ideology, science, technology and various other aspects. The main point was to learn the political and economic systems and the science and technology of the advanced capitalist countries at that time, to found modern land and water transportation undertakings, banks, factories and a postal and telecommunications service, and to vigorously exploit the mineral resources. He pointed out that the capitalist policy should be adopted in developing these enterprises in China. He also said: To develop capitalism, it is necessary to remove all obstacles and to conduct political reform.

"Punishing people according to law" meant adopting the new system on criminal law.

Hong Rengan published the "New Guides on Government" in Nanjing 122 years ago, sounding the bell of "Learning from the West." Doubtlessly, this inspired the people and had a progressive meaning in China at that time.

As many people have pointed out, the "New Guides on Government" did not discuss the question of land and the capitalist political and economic theories of the West. Nevertheless, Hong Rengan was creditably a patriotic intellectual of deep insight. His "New Guides on Government" was creditably the first programmatic work in modern China dealing with the way to make a country rich and powerful.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE DISCUSSES ADMINISTRATIVE WORK

HK280840 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 81 p 5

[Article by Deng Liqun [6772 0500 5028]: "We Should Not Treat Administrative Work Lightly"]

[Text] Comrade Mao Zedong said: Wholeheartedly serving the people is the only goal of our Communist Party and our people's army. In serving the masses of people, various kinds of work are involved. Only by coordinating these various kinds of work can the goal of serving the people be achieved in an increasingly satisfactory way. All of our work aims at serving the people. Can it be said that taking care of food, clothing, shelter and transportation is a more direct way of serving the people?

Since the founding of the party, we have had our own various kinds of administrative work. From among those comrades involved in this work, there have emerged numerous model heroes. Such is not also the case. Those comrades devoted to this work are distributed all over the country. They work diligently, matter-of-factly and quietly, making great contributions to the cause of our party and the people. Their work may be compared to the trickles of water which form a stream.

We Must Work Diligently and Without Complaint

Taking care of food, clothing, shelter and transportation is very trivial and very troublesome work--work very likely to give rise to different attitudes. For this very reason, this is the kind of work which is most likely to make a person an object of respect or a target of attack among comrades.

On commercial work, Comrade Chen Yun aptly said: "Is it good to get a scolding every day? I do not see anything bad in it. I do not advocate erring every day. What I mean is that after being scolded, we can raise our vigilance, thus finding out the mistakes in our work and correcting them. Is this not good? We should welcome more opinions from the masses. Their opinions are an assessment of our work, good or bad." Those we serve put forth criticisms making known their still greater demands on us and stimulating us to think harder and perform better. Why is it that what we get in return is daily scolding? What are the reasons? An analysis must be made. Some of the scolding is justified and some has not the least foundation. Some problems can be solved right away. The solution of some others takes time, because the necessary conditions must first be created. If we adopt a correct attitude toward criticism, we can improve our skills more quickly and make quicker progress in our work.

Those comrades devoted to this kind of work generally share a common characteristic. It is that they work diligently and without complaint. We must properly develop this characteristic. Of course, some comrades cannot help developing the mentality: we work hard only to get a scolding every day. It is not worth our while to be in the business of looking after people. Will it not also be serving the people by doing some other kind of work?

In 1958, Comrade Liu Shaoqi made things clear, in regard to this mentality. He encouraged these comrades to concentrate on their job of looking after people. He pointed out that in the new society, the term of looking after or waiting upon people had a meaning totally different from that in the old society. In the old society, to wait upon people was to wait upon masters and upon capitalists. Now, by looking after the people, we serve the people directly. He said that this kind of work was the most glorious and the loftiest--that which directly benefits the people. Therefore, it is unusually important work. Without it, other work can hardly be carried out.

Comrade Shaoqi's view on the importance of logistic work still seems to be entirely valid today. What we are doing is office work. It can be imagined that if all our office workers are not treated slightly better where conditions permit, in regard to food, shelter, clothing and transportation, they will experience great difficulties in their work. If our work is done well, unusually favorable conditions will be created for the smooth progress of various tasks.

It may be remembered that when Deng Xiaoping first started working, he offered to take charge of scientific research and educational work. He said that he was not directly involved in doing research on natural sciences. Nor was he acting as an ordinary school teacher. Instead, he was doing logistic work for the benefit of scientific personnel and educational workers. At a scientific conference, he said: I am acting as head of your logistics department, paving the way for you and enabling you to do even better research. Everyone asked why a vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee had offered to be a logistics department head. If we do a little thinking, we can see where the importance of our work lies. Then we will be able to concentrate better on our present work and think out ways and means to gradually improve it.

For the very reason that logistic work is troublesome, it is all the more necessary to be serious about it. Moreover, only by paying serious attention to it can we learn much and accomplish something. If our comrades really do their work well in a wholehearted manner and in the spirit of seeking perfection, then they can improve their skills and enrich their knowledge, making ever greater and better contributions toward the great goal of serving the people. When difficulties are properly overcome, they will have become more knowledgeable. Our cadres continuously grow in this process of ceaselessly solving difficulties.

Within our party and among the revolutionary ranks, some people always feel that there are greener pastures elsewhere. When assigned to a particular kind of work, they feel that it has little meaning. After a transfer, they again feel that some other work is more meaningful. In a word, after many jobs, they fail to achieve anything in any post. They learn nothing in any particular field. They may have spent a decade, 2 decades or their whole life without getting anywhere.

Within our party and among the revolutionary ranks, there are also comrades of a different kin. When the party assigns them to jobs, they give their all. Even if it is very insignificant work, they prove themselves capable by delving into it, getting it done and achieving something. When the party says that they need no longer do this kind of work and must take up another kind, they willingly commit themselves, though they may find themselves in a totally new field without the benefit of experience. The contributions of this kind of comrade to the party is thus very different to that of the comrades not reconciled or dedicated to their work. The degree to which their skills are improved is also very different.

Our comrades devoted to logistic work must first of all reconcile themselves to their own work, giving their all to it and seeking perfection. They must not be oversensitive, or get upset at being scolded. After getting a scolding, they should ask themselves whether it was justified and whether they have really erred in some respect. When they have erred, they must correct themselves. Thus, they can make progress. A Communist Party member owes his daily progress to criticism and self-criticism. Upon hearing an unkind word, some comrades become uneasy and dissatisfied and want to quit. Even if assigned to the kind of work they are interested in, they can scarcely make progress if such an attitude is not changed.

No Distinction Between a Higher and a Lower Post in Doing Revolutionary Work

When I first came to work in the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, I heard some comrades involved in logistic work saying: It is all right for us to serve scientific research work. But it is not right for us to serve scientific research workers.

This kind of talk leaves people with the impression that we are a cut below scientific research workers. These comrades also say that some scientific workers that they serve look down upon them. These scientific workers would say to them: How high do you rank? We are scientific workers. You people are serving us. How can you hope to compare with us?

Both these viewpoints are wrong. It is wrong for those people in logistic work to treat their work this way. It is also wrong for scientific research workers to assume such an attitude toward logistic workers.

First, there are different kinds of work in serving the people. Our work is still only roughly classified. Following social development, there will be increasingly more work categories. Otherwise, there is no way to realize the goal of serving the people. But within the Communist Party and in socialist society, work classification cannot be interpreted as a distinction between a higher and a lower post. To treat one kind of work as superior and another kind as menial--this is a result of our thinking having been influenced by the exploiting class. We must rid ourselves of this viewpoint. In our society and among our revolutionary ranks, comrades though doing different kinds of work are all equal, and they help each other. There is no distinction of superiority and inferiority in regard to their social position, their position within the party or their position among the revolutionary ranks. You serve me and I serve you. We all serve each other--in heading toward a great common goal. Therefore, we should not consider ourselves as being a cut below other nor a cut above others, because of our own work.

Second, the idea of treating people who take care of food, clothing, shelter and transportation as inferior and a cut below others, strictly speaking, is anti-Marxist. It is not based on Marxism. It is hoped that those comrades engaged in logistic work will properly study Engels' speech before the tomb of Marx. Engels said that Marx was a great figure. He had made two of the greatest contributions to mankind. One was the establishment of the materialist conception of history. The other was the discovery of the law of surplus value. In common language, Engels explained what the materialist conception of history was. To put it simply, people must first of all have food, drinking water, shelter and clothing before they can engage in political, scientific, artistic or other activities. Without solving the problems of food, clothing, shelter and transportation, how can anyone be in the mood for recreation? Some people are very good writers. Their works are read and praised by people all over the country. But if their food, clothing, shelter and transportation are not taken care of, they cannot be productive, no matter how talented they are or how inspired they are. According to the materialist conception of history, food, clothing, shelter and transportation are prerequisites for the carrying out of other activities and their provision ranks first among all kinds of work. It is work upon which depends the survival or extinction of mankind and human society. None can do without it. None will survive without it. Society will perish without it. Mankind will perish without it.

Routine Work Holds Out Great Prospects

Some people say that logistic work provides no hope and no future. Those who hold this view have neither made a historical survey nor thought about the future. They have neither studied the features and laws of a given kind of logistic work nor considered logistic work as linked to the whole society. They are being blinded by a temporary rush of miscellaneous and tedious work and mentally burdened with some irresponsible remarks and criticisms. This explains why the above erroneous conclusion is drawn.

The overwhelming majority of those comrades who did logistic work at [revolutionary] bases now play an important role on the economic front. Many of them have taken up leadership duties in various economic sectors. I do not mean that people in this field have a future because they can be continuously promoted on the job. What I mean is, that given the conditions of the Chinese revolution, the large number of logistic workers cultivated by our party have acquired an increasingly large store of experience and proved themselves increasingly capable of accomplishing the weighty assignments with which they are charged by the party and the people, in the development of the revolution.

Due to a long period of party education, these comrades have been able to serve the people wholeheartedly. A large number of people among them have quickly acquired technical knowledge. Many comrades have actually become experts in their own fields. Our own history shows that people in our trade are not without prospects but have a great future ahead.

While looking back over history, we must also peer into the future. I have here some data on foreign countries for our comrades' reference. Their social system is unlike ours. But we can see the trend of development in the social classification of work. This trend has started in our country. With economic development, we must also march this social classification of work along in our own way.

Foreign bourgeois scholars have classified the industrial field into three sectors.

The industries of the primary sector are agricultural, including forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, and so forth. Mining is also included in certain countries.

The industries of the secondary sector are chiefly manufacturing--including steel-making, iron-smelting, copper-smelting, machine-building, spinning and weaving, the manufacture of various daily necessities, the making of various means of production (including tractors, automobiles and airplanes) and also building construction (building factories, bridges, dormitories, and so forth).

In Marxist language, these two sectors or stages are those concerned with the production of material goods.

The industries of the tertiary sectors are chiefly the service trades covering quite a wide range. Included are science and education, culture and recreation, physical culture and public health, public utilities, broadcasting and television programs, tourism, catering, commerce, service trades, and so forth.

Take Japan for example. In 1950, those people working in the industries of the primary sector (chiefly agriculture) accounted for 50.7 percent of the number of people employed. The percentage dropped to 13 percent by 1975. In 1950, those workers in the industries of the secondary sector represented 22 percent of the number of workers employed. The percentage rose to 35 percent in 1975. Especially worthy of note is the industries of the tertiary sector. In 1950, the workers accounted for 27 percent. The percentage rose to 52 percent in 1975 and thus it was in this sector that the greatest increase was registered.

As far as the United States is concerned, those working in the industries of the primary sector in 1975 accounted for 3.3 percent. Only 4 or more, or less than 4 of every 100 people were engaged in farming. Those working in the industries of the secondary sector represented 28.3 percent. Those workers in the industries of the tertiary sector accounted for 68 percent. Two of every three persons were engaged in service trades.

Regarding Britain, people in the industries of the primary sector accounted for only 2.6 percent in 1977. This was because it chiefly relies on imports to meet its agricultural needs. Those people in the industries of the secondary sector represented 36.6 percent. Those in the industries of the tertiary sector accounted for 60.8 percent.

Because of the development of social productive forces and the higher labor productivity in the sector connected with the production of material goods, the number of laborers that can be absorbed by this sector has gradually decreased. The number of those workers in commercial, service and other trades directly serving members of society has gradually increased. This is a common and general trend in social development. Because of the low labor productivity in our industry and agriculture, the people devoted to producing material goods at present still represent the overwhelming majority.

Workers in commerce and service trades still account for a very small percentage. However, it is now very clear that a universal appeal has been voiced by society. It is held that there are too few trades, too few people directly serving the people's consumer needs and directly taking charge of food, clothing, shelter and transportation--thus bringing the masses of people great difficulties in life.

We must study the social structure of developed capitalist countries and the composition of their labor forces. Economists in many countries which have achieved relatively early economic development think that, as far as people are concerned, what they call the industry of the tertiary sector mean the production of needs more advanced than material goods. It cannot be held that a service trade is an area involving no knowledge and calling for no knowledge. Actually, the more developed a society, the greater the need for the development of science in commercial, service and other wide ranging areas. Much knowledge is involved. Therefore, saying that anyone without knowledge cannot handle work serving the people and that such work holds out no prospects, only shows our ignorance.

We Must First Think of the Great Majority

To realistically handle good service work, the most fundamental way is to think of the majority. Every administrative worker must first think of the great majority in an office. Where conditions and systems permit, they should determine ways and means to handle things well for the great majority. I do not mean that we should not consider the minority of leading cadres. What I mean is that we should not attach so much importance to a minority of leading cadres that we forget or do not consider the great majority. All work must be done according to a system. We cannot go beyond its restrictions, bothering about other matters. With good intentions, many of our comrades handling administrative work suggest that the leading comrades being a bit older and not in the best of health deserve better care and attention. However, such good intentions always go beyond the restrictions of a system. The only result is trouble. Things of this kind must never be done. In regard to the majority, we must carefully ascertain their living conditions and determine all the difficulties they encounter. We should not wait until they turn to us for help. Instead, we should call at their homes to conduct house to house investigations. With everything at our fingertips, we should arrange matters in order of importance. Where we can, within our power and where a system permits, we should first help solve the toughest problems of those people facing the greatest difficulties.

Any problem involving workers' welfare should be subjected to democratic discussion. A democratic decision must be made. When problems of this kind are encountered, the administrative leaders should never impose instructions. They must first think of the great majority. A democratic style must be followed. Only in this way can our work be done better.

SHANDONG MAKES PROGRESS IN URBAN EMPLOYMENT

HK280235 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Zhuang Qidong [1641 0796], Liu Xun [0491 1789], Zhu Yuanzhen [2612 0337 3791] and Sun Keliang [1327 0344 0031]: "A Long-Term Employment Policy Is Needed--On Ways of Solving the Present Urban Unemployment Problems as Seen From the Population, Educational and Economic Structures in Shandong Province"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Shandong, which has approximately 1/13 of China's total population, has made fairly good progress in solving the question of urban employment in recent years. In late 1980, only 2.3 percent of the urban laborers in the province were awaiting employment. This percentage was the lowest among the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Proper arrangements have been made for people awaiting employment in the urban areas, including 500,000 educated urban youths working in the countryside and mountain areas, in addition to the 25,000 urban middle school graduates in 1980. Some urban areas have not only basically solved the problem of providing employment, but have also faced a shortage in the supply of laborers. Why has Shandong achieved relatively outstanding results in solving the question of urban employment? The most important reason lies in the firm grasp of the key link of readjustment and the effort to readjust the population, education and economic structures to make these three structures better meet the demands of the development of production and providing employment.

It Is Necessary To Create a Population Structure Which Is Beneficial To Reducing Urban Employment Pressure

Marxism has always maintained that the two basic constituents of social production are: the production of materials and the production of mankind itself. The latter is actually the foundation of the reproduction of the labor force of society. Thus, the quantity and structure of population have a great bearing on employment and exert direct influence on it. Judging from the present situation, the distribution of the urban and rural population and the distribution of the agricultural and nonagricultural population have a relatively great influence on employment. Generally speaking, the greater the ratio of the urban population and the nonagricultural population is, the greater will be the pressure on the employment problem in the urban areas, and vice versa. The employment problem of Shandong has been relatively smoothly solved mainly because it has an urban to rural and agricultural to nonagricultural population structure which is commensurate with its own level of economic development (primarily industrial and agricultural production). Thus, the urban areas are not under an excessively great pressure of employment.

During the 30 years from 1949 to 1979, Shandong often kept the proportion of the urban population between 6.5 percent and 8.5 percent whereas the figure for the whole country is between 10.5 percent and 17 percent. It kept the proportion of the nonagricultural population below 9 percent and the whole country kept it below 17 percent. These two proportions in Shandong were greatly below the average level of the whole country.

Compared with other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, Shandong's percentage of urban-nonagricultural population in the total population is one of the lowest.

Since there is a smaller proportion of urban and nonagricultural population, the growth of the number of urban laborers and other people awaiting employment has been relatively reduced. Such a population structure is beneficial to the reduction of the pressure on urban employment. Take 1980 for example, 13 million people were awaiting employment in the whole country. This was 1.3 percent of the total population, 10.1 percent of the urban population, 8.3 percent of the nonagricultural population. In the same year, 450,000 people in Shandong were awaiting employment. This was 0.6 percent of the population in Shandong, 8.5 percent of its rural population and 6.8 percent of its nonagricultural population. Obviously, these percentages were fairly small in comparison with those of the whole country.

The formation of this relatively rational population structure is partly due to historical and traditional factors and partly due to conscientious readjustment. Moreover, people have paid attention to the control of the population growth in the urban areas. In most of the years since the founding of the PRC, the growth rate of population in this province has been lower than that of the whole country in the corresponding period. In addition, people have strictly controlled the inflow of the rural population into the urban areas and the change of agricultural population into nonagricultural population. As a result, the growth of the urban population in Shandong has been relatively slow. From 1949 to 1979, the urban population in the whole country increased by 123 percent while it increased by 75 percent in Shandong. Without the above-mentioned measures of control, it would have been impossible for Shandong to achieve its present population structure. Of course, the present population structure in Shandong is still far from perfect. There is still much to be readjusted and improved.

It Is Necessary To Create an Educational Structure Which Is Beneficial To Easing the Contradiction of Awaiting Employment

Education is another link of great importance next to population and production in the process of the reproduction of the labor force. In modernized mass production, we should not only take into consideration the quantity but also the quality of the labor force in judging a country's labor resources. The chief means of promoting the quality of the labor force is to carry out education. In this sense, modernized mass production demands that every laborer receives some education. This is a prerequisite for a laborer to take up a job. However, the change in the educational structure (mainly the middle school educational structure) over the past 10-odd years in China has greatly reduced the proportion of professional and technical education. This kind of education structure cannot successfully play the role of preparing laborers for work and employment. Rather, it is disconnected from work and employment. Thus, it aggravates the urban employment problem. The education structure in Shandong also suffers from the same weakness.

In 1964, Comrade Liu Shaoqi came to Shandong and proposed two plans for the education system and promoted the development of provincial professional and technical education. In 1965, there were 887,000 middle school students in the province. Nine percent of them were professional middle school and technical school students; 32.6 percent of them were agricultural school students and 58.4 percent of them were ordinary middle school students. This kind of middle school educational structure was better suited to the demand of the development of the national economy and employment. However, for more than 10 years since then, the proportion of professional and technical education has been greatly reduced. According to 1978 statistics, among the 4.858 million middle school students, only 1.4 percent of them were professional middle school and technical school students and 98.45 percent were ordinary school students. (23.2 percent of them were ordinary senior middle school students). This kind of unitary middle school educational structure did not meet the demand of the development of the national economy and employment. This was because every year, a large number of middle school students, particularly senior middle school graduates, could not enter institutes of higher learning. Thus, this caused pressure on employment. According to statistics, only 4 to 5 percent of the 40,000 to 50,000 senior middle school graduates in the rural areas could continue with their studies. The rest of them had to wait for employment. Most of these people were unskilled and were unable to get a job by themselves. They had to wait passively for the country's recruitment and assignment. This was an objective fact that has intensified the present employment problem in the urban areas.

In view of the above shortcomings, Shandong began its readjustment of the middle school educational structure in 1979. At the end of 1980, of the 810,000 senior middle school students in Shandong, 100,000 were professional middle school and technical school students, 30,000 were agricultural school students, and 3,000 were urban vocational students. In all, these three types of students amounted to 16.5 percent of the total number, slightly higher than the 14.9 percent of the whole country; ordinary senior middle school students comprised 83.5 percent of the total number, 10.1 percent less than in 1978. What is particularly worth mentioning is that a new form of vocational education--urban vocational middle schools (classes)--emerged. In 1980, the 33 urban middle schools of the whole province ran 59 vocational classes and 20 courses for approximately 3,000 students. Despite their small scale and small number of students, they played a positive role in providing more school places and in solving the urban employment problem.

It Is Necessary To Create an Economic Structure Which Can Provide More Job Opportunities

The most important link in the reproduction of the labor force of society is to provide suitable job opportunities for new laborers, that is, to solve their employment problem. Whether or not the employment problem can be smoothly solved depends on the quantity and quality of the laborers as well as on the number of jobs which the development of production and other enterprises can provide.

The latter has even more direct and decisive significance in solving the employment problem. Shandong has done a relatively good job in solving the employment problem. The basic reason is that it has provided more job opportunities for people awaiting employment. This has been decided by its own economic structure.

1. THE STRUCTURE OF PRODUCTION. This refers to the arrangement of priorities in the order of agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry. Shandong's production structure has two basic characteristics: the first being that the proportions of agriculture and light industry in Shandong are higher than the corresponding proportions in the whole country; the second being that the output value of light industry is greater than that of heavy industry, which is contrary to the situation in the whole country. In 1980, Shandong's agricultural output value was 29.4 percent of the total industrial and agricultural output value while the corresponding proportion in the whole country was 24.6 percent. Shandong's light industrial output value was 36 percent of the total output value while the corresponding proportion in the whole country was 35.4 percent. Shandong's output value for heavy industry was 34.6 percent of the total output value while the corresponding proportion in the whole country was 40 percent. These two characteristics of Shandong's production structure have provided favorable conditions for increasing employment.

The development of agriculture has long taken an important position in the national economy of Shandong Province. At first sight, this has little to do with solving the employment problem in its urban areas. This is not the case. If agriculture is developed well, it will first of all stabilize the rural population so that less of it will move to the urban areas, thus easing the pressure on employment there; second, it will boost the development of light industry, especially the light industry using agricultural products as raw materials and in this way it provides daily increasing job opportunities in the urban areas. This is precisely the method Shandong Province has adopted.

The industrial structure with light industry as the mainstay is an advantage for Shandong Province in solving the employment problem in its urban areas. That is because light industry is more labor intensive than heavy industry, therefore, with the same amount of investment, it can provide more job opportunities. Take the state-owned economy there in 1980 for example. In light industry, for every post of employment that is supplied, only half as much fixed assets in terms of equipment is needed as in heavy industry. In the course of solving the problem of unemployment in its urban areas, Shandong Province has brought into better play the characteristics of light industry and employed a great number of urban citizens awaiting employment while vigorously developing the production of consumer goods. During the 4 years from 1977 to 1980, 272,000 jobs were provided to urban people awaiting employment (jobs provided to those under the unified arrangement of the state not included. Same below.) among whom 154,000, that is 56.6 percent of the total, were employed in light industry. In municipalities such as Qingdao and Yantai the percentage of jobs provided in light industry is as high as 80 percent. This shows the industrial structure with light industry as the mainstay plays an important role in solving the problem of employment.

2. THE STRUCTURE OF OWNERSHIP. A prominent feature of the structure of ownership in Shandong Province is the relatively well developed collective economy. Collectively-owned industrial enterprises constitute 80.9 percent of the total industrial enterprises in the province, while the percentage in the whole country is 77.7. The total value produced by them constitutes 30.3 percent in the province, while the percentage in the whole country is 20.7 percent. The above mentioned figures are higher than those for the whole country. In some of the medium and small cities of the province the collective economy accounts for an even more remarkable proportion. This special feature has created favorable conditions for solving the employment problem in urban areas as well.

According to the statistics for 1980, in the state-owned industry of the province, only 0.9 people were employed per 10,000 yuan of fixed assets, but in collectively-run industry the figure was 2.1. In the neighborhood collective economy of the "small collective" nature it took only an investment of a few hundred or 1,000 yuan to provide a job opportunity. Shandong Province has utilized this special feature and provided a great number of jobs for urban unemployed citizens in collective enterprises. From 1977 to 1980, the jobs provided in Shandong Province for urban citizens awaiting employment (the jobs provided to those under the unified arrangement of the state not included. Same below.) totaled 561,000, of which 239,000 were those in urban collective economic organizations, 40.2 percent of the total. In some urban areas, the percentage was as high as 50 to 60 percent. Moreover, the province has also made use of the form of the individual economy to offer jobs for part of its urban unemployed labor force and a few of the youths awaiting employment.

3. THE STRUCTURE OF ENTERPRISES SCALE. The main feature of the structure of enterprise scale in Shandong Province is the prominent proportion of medium and small, especially small, enterprises. At the end of 1980, the proportion of large, medium and small enterprises in the total industrial enterprises of the province was 0.2, 0.9 and 98.9 percent respectively while that of the whole country was respectively 0.3, 0.9 and 98.8 percent. The value they produced was 17.9 percent for large enterprises, 18.1 percent for medium ones and 64 percent for small ones of the total industrial output value of the province; the figures for the whole country were 25 percent; 18.1 percent and 56 percent respectively. Compared with that of the state, the proportions of both the quantity and the value produced by the small industrial enterprises in Shandong Province were bigger. Such a structure of scale is favorable for providing more job opportunities. According to statistics, in Shandong Province, there are 0.6 people per 10,000 yuan of fixed assets in large enterprises, 0.9 in medium ones and 1.3 in small ones. This means that with the same amount of investment, small enterprises can offer twice as many job opportunities as large ones. In the past few years, Shandong Province has utilized this feature of small enterprises to provide jobs for a large number of people awaiting employment. The small industrial enterprises in Weifang Municipality alone provided 4,100 jobs in 1980, 60 percent of the total jobs provided there in that year.

The above investigation and analysis of the structure of production, ownership and enterprise scale of Shandong Province shows that its economic structure can indeed provide more job opportunities, thus creating favorable conditions for solving the employment problem in its rural areas. However, this does not mean that its economic structure has already been rationalized and need not go through further readjustment and improvement.

The Fundamental Way Out for Solving the Employment Problem in Urban Areas During the Period of Readjustment Lies in the Rationalization of the Structures of Population, Education and the Economy

Shandong Province's practice in solving the employment problem in its urban areas in the past few years has given us a useful enlightenment: only by rationalizing step by step the structure of population, education and the economy through readjustment can we relatively smoothly solve the labor employment problem during the period of readjustment. The rationalization mentioned above is considered from the angle of facilitating the solution of the labor employment problem. Moreover, it is also only in this way that the labor employment problem in the cities can be basically solved in the coming years. How can the three structures then be rationalized?

To rationalize the structure of population, first and foremost, the growth of the population in the urban areas and that of the nonagricultural population (including both natural and mechanical growth) must be strictly controlled, especially in big and medium cities, so as to ease the employment pressure there which is quite oppressive now. A number of new small cities should be built and the existing ones should be expanded in a planned way to accommodate the daily increasing rural surplus labor and turn it into a nonagricultural population on the spot so that it will not pour into the existing big and medium cities.

The rural laborers who have now been unduly employed in urban areas, especially the workers employed from the countryside outside the plan, should be dismissed in a planned way so as to create conditions for providing jobs for the people awaiting employment in the rural areas.

To rationalize the structure of education, the proportion of professional technical education in the entire education system should be raised so as to link it up with employment in a coordinated manner and to meet the demand of the development of the national economy. To realize this proportion, diversified ways for developing education should be adopted and enterprises and business units, organs, organizations and individuals should all take an active part in this work instead of relying only on the educational organs to strive to make it a practice that every newly grown up laborer can receive certain professional technical education before employment. The force in various fields should be mobilized to organize the millions of educated youths awaiting employment in our rural areas and give them professional technical training so that they may "either study or work," and not loaf about in society.

The rationalization of the economic structure is the main target of the readjustment at present. From the plane of solving the employment problem, emphasis should be laid on the rationalization of the structure of industry, ownership and employment. Take the structure of employment for example. It is lopsided owing to years of one-sided emphasis on the development of industry and neglect of the development of the commerce and service trades. According to the statistics released by the relevant departments, at the end of 1957, in the urban areas of our country, 46.5 percent of the employed population was in the production sector and 53.5 percent in the sector of commerce and service trades. The scale of commerce and service trades then was relatively able to meet the needs of production and the peoples livelihood. At the end of 1980, in the urban areas of the country, 61.3 percent of the employed population was in the production sector while the proportion employed in the commerce and service trades fell to 38.7 percent. If the relatively rational employment structure of 1957 is recovered, under the presumption that there is no increase in the employed population in the production sector, the commerce and service trades may provide 30 million or so more jobs. This shows that the rationalization of the economic structure will play a vital role in solving the employment problem in the urban areas during the readjustment period. In other words, readjustment itself is a vigorous means for solving the employment problem in the urban areas during the readjustment period.

GONGREN RIBAO DISCUSSES PIECE-RATE WAGE SYSTEM

HK220552 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Kang Yonghe [1660 3057 0735], director of state labor general bureau: "Several Questions on the Implementation of the Piece-Rate Wage System"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] At present, the situation of agricultural production is better than that of industrial production, and the countryside is better than the urban areas. Not only has the agricultural economy been enlivened, but agricultural products have increased, and the percentage of products used as commodities has risen. The market has been active, and the peasants' income has increased. Why is agriculture more successful than industry, and why are the urban areas inferior to the countryside? An important reason is that in agriculture, the calculation of wages is linked to output; the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" has been implemented; egalitarianism has been overcome; and the practice of "egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources," which amounts to an uncompensated transfer of the fruits of the peasants' labor, has been curbed. However, among industrial and mining enterprises and agencies as well as various business units, egalitarian practices and eating out of a big pot are still very prevalent.

Nevertheless, we should also observe that the situation is changing and a new stimulating factor in the realm of the industrial economy has been developing: In the past half year, the industrial and mining enterprises of many localities and sectors have proceeded from the actual situation, created many forms of economic responsibility systems, and achieved relatively marked success. We should pay attention to and encourage this change.

In implementing the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," and in instituting economic responsibility systems which integrate responsibility, powers and benefits, the industrial and mining enterprises have adopted seven or eight methods, such as the piece-rate wage system, the floating wage rate system, contracts for jobs, distributing bonuses according to recorded workpoints, and so on. Each method has its merits and advantages, as well as its shortcomings. Our leaders have the responsibility to guide the enterprises individually, give them real assistance, and lead them in advancing in the correct orientation. Which method should be adopted by a particular industrial or mining enterprise? We must realistically analyze and compare the characteristics of various individual enterprises, and choose the method which yields the greatest benefits for each enterprise. We must never rush headlong into mass action, or sweepingly categorize things according to some simplistic criteria. Two years ago, in implementing the bonus system, we considered the need to improve living standards at the expense of practical results in production, and consequently distributed bonuses lavishly and indiscriminately, causing difficulties in state finance. This has taught us important lessons, and we must never repeat this practice. I will now present my views on piece-rate wages and also put forward a few questions we need to pay attention to in implementing the piece-rate wage system.

1. PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES HAVE DEMONSTRATED THAT PIECE-RATE WAGES REPRESENT A GOOD FORM OF IMPLEMENTING THE PRINCIPLE OF "FROM EACH ACCORDING TO HIS ABILITY, TO EACH ACCORDING TO HIS WORK."

The piece-rate wage system was done away with during two periods, namely, from 1958 to 1960, and from 1965 to 1977. This resulted from erroneous decisions made under the guidance of "leftist" ideology. Ideologically and theoretically, such decisions violated the objective laws governing the development of the socialist economy. Therefore, they would inevitably lead to penalties in practice. Consider the Fushun coalmine as an example. From 1953 to 1960, this mine applied the piece-rate wage system to its coalmining workers. Consequently, its labor productivity increased from 3.2 tons of coal per man-day in 1953 to 4.03 tons in 1960, an increase of 25.9 percent. In 1960, the piece-rate wage system was abolished. By 1963, coal output per man-day dropped by 23.1 percent, to 3.1 tons. In 1964, when this system was reintroduced, labor productivity, measured in terms of each miner, became 12 percent higher than in 1963. In 1966, the system was again abolished. During the 11-year period from 1966 to 1977, the miners' labor productivity fell by 39.3 percent. In 1979, when the system was implemented again, the miners' labor productivity was 11 percent higher than in 1978. Examples of fluctuations such as this are not isolated cases. These facts have shown that in our country, in which the public ownership of the means of production predominates, if conditions are favorable, implementing the piece-rate wage system is an effective way of implementing the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work." This system can help fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the broad masses of staff and workers, so that their ability, wisdom and skills can be used to create greater wealth for our country. This is a scientific conclusion which has been repeatedly proven by the practical experiences, both positive and negative, of the vast numbers of staff and workers. We should not be skeptical any more about this conclusion.

2. PIECE-RATE WAGES ARE A POWERFUL WEAPON FOR CONQUERING EGALITARIANISM.

We must not deny that in our country's present economic system, the phenomenon of "enterprises eating out of the state's big pot, and workers eating out of the enterprise's big pot" is a very serious problem. This is because in the first place, people still do not bitterly detest egalitarianism, the great enemy which hinders our four modernizations drive; and people have not yet adequately paid attention to the gravity of the issue that if we do not successfully combat egalitarianism, it will be very difficult to boost our industry.

There are many people who oppose egalitarianism in theory but are reluctant to part with it in practice. They will immediately revert to the old pattern of egalitarianism whenever they meet difficulties in practicing distribution according to work done. Since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, the leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee have repeatedly reminded us to overcome egalitarianism and improve economic results. We must overcome egalitarianism both in theory and practice. In the realm of theory, we must understand the formation of egalitarianism from the high plane of erroneous "leftist" ideology, we must correct the muddled and erroneous idea of regarding egalitarianism as communism, and we must thoroughly eliminate the harmful effects of this idea. In practical work, on the basis of ensuring greater revenue for the state, we must adopt many different methods involving contracts for jobs to solve the problem of enterprises eating out of the state's big pot. In the enterprises, we must satisfactorily resolve the relationship between economic responsibility systems and distribution according to work done, so that staff and workers' income is directly linked to the achievements in running the enterprises and the staff and workers' contributions in work. In this respect, we can achieve marked success by implementing the piece-rate wage system, which involves clear responsibilities and direct benefits.

3. THE PIECE-RATE WAGE SYSTEM FACILITATES THE ASSUMPTION OF THE ROLE OF MASTERS BY THE WORKERS.

Piece-rate wages directly link the workers' material interests to their contributions in work. To obtain greater rewards by increasing output and the amount of work done, the masses of staff and workers must study vigorously, endeavor to master technology, improve their degree of proficiency, continually improve methods of operation, fully utilize their working time, and raise their own labor productivity. If the work of running the enterprises is incompatible with, or cannot ensure, the carrying out of the above-mentioned activities, they will have to intervene, exercise supervision, or voice their opinions. Moreover, they will consciously put forth their own ideas, work out methods, put forward proposals, conceive plans to solve the problems, and take action to solve the problems. Thus, it will be easy for the workers to play their role as masters, and the implementation of the system of the staff and workers' congress, as well as the exercise of democratic powers, will be facilitated.

The new experiences of some enterprises in practicing the piece-rate wage system have demonstrated that if this system is genuinely integrated with the fruits of production in the enterprises, with the results of running the enterprises, and with economic responsibility systems, then, the staff and workers' economic responsibilities, economic results and economic interests will become consistent. When their contributions in work are closely linked to the rewards of labor, they will earnestly show concern for the development of production in, and the economic results achieved by, their own workshop sections, workshops or factories; they will praise good deeds and criticize mistakes. Thus, a solid foundation for the democratic management of the enterprises--a foundation with its roots in the masses--will be laid.

4. THE PIECE-RATE WAGE SYSTEM HELPS TO ENCOURAGE THE PROGRESSIVE AND SPUR THE LESS ADVANCED.

Because the piece-rate wage system amounts to basing rewards on the quality and quantity of the products produced by the staff and workers, therefore, compared with other forms of wages, they can more obviously and markedly embody the principle of basing rewards on the amount of work done, that is, distribution according to work done.

With the adoption of piece-rate wages, those who perform a larger amount of work enjoy greater rewards; those who perform a smaller amount of work receive smaller rewards; and those who cannot fulfill set quotas are penalized by deduction of part of their income. Such marked differences reflect differences between workers in the degree of their contributions, the standard of their skill, and their attitude to work. Differences in rewards help to encourage the staff and workers to aim high and to make greater contributions. Such differences will also spur the less advanced staff members and workers, so that they will strive to emulate or even surpass the more advanced. Consequently, it will be possible to spread advanced experience rather quickly and to raise the level of production in society.

Theoretically speaking, labor productivity in socialism will ultimately surpass that in capitalism. The key question is that we must adopt effective methods to mobilize to the maximum the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers in production. At present, many enterprises are being subjected to confused management; many new techniques or new experiences are not vigorously popularized or spread; the role of many advanced producers cannot be brought into play;... and so on and so forth. Of course, there are many reasons for these shortcomings and problems. However, the most basic reason is that the principle of "distribution according to work done" has not been vigorously implemented. Moreover, although there are indeed many methods of tackling these shortcomings and problems, implementing the piece-rate wage system can be said to be an effective method. If this system is satisfactorily implemented, then it will be possible to mobilize and organize the mass of staff and workers to straighten out the enterprises through concerted efforts, and it will be possible to raise the level of production and improve economic results in entire enterprises or even in the whole of society.

"With the institution of the piece-rate wage system, the diligent are overjoyed and the lazy are terribly saddened. It is now impossible to eat out of a big pot, and people cannot but work hard." These remarks of the workers are quite correct.

5. IMPLEMENTING THE PIECE-RATE WAGE SYSTEM MUST BE INTEGRATED WITH STRAIGHTENING OUT THE ENTERPRISES.

The aims of straightening out the enterprises and implementing the piece-rate wage system are to more effectively mobilize the enthusiasm of the mass of staff and workers, to promote improvements in running and managing the enterprises, to achieve high quality and output and low consumption, to achieve good economic results on an overall scale, and to increase the staff and workers' income on the basis of increased output and revenue. Therefore, implementing the piece-rate wage system must be integrated with straightening out the enterprises. Straightening out the enterprises helps create conditions for implementing the piece-rate wage system, and the latter in turn promotes the former. The following are necessary conditions for implementing the piece-rate wage system: production tasks must be adequate; products must be marketable; the supply of materials and raw materials must be steady; quotas must be equitable and up to date; and systems of inspection, statistical work and so on must be sound.

Implementing the piece-rate wage system is based on the key word "rate," which involves calculation. Without a scientific statistical basis, it will be impossible to calculate the "rate" for a "piece" of work done. Because of the sabotage done by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," many basic categories of enterprise management work fell into disuse. For example, the establishment does not embody a fixed number of staff members; there is a lack of fixed quotas for production, measuring instruments for quantitative testing and measurement and scientific criteria for inspection; production plans are subject to arbitrary changes; there is a lack of fixed targets for production tasks; and so on. Such instances of confusion in management exist in varying degree in a considerable number of enterprises. If we do not straighten out the enterprises and establish and perfect systems of scientific management, we will be unable to implement the piece-rate wage system.

At present, not all units that are practicing the piece-rate wage system have achieved good results. For some enterprises, output has not increased, efficiency has not improved, costs have not been lowered, and losses have not been reduced. This is because these enterprises have not been properly straightened out. They adopt the piece-rate wage system before conditions are ripe, or they practice this system in name but practice egalitarian wage systems in fact.

The leading cadres of some enterprises regard piece-rate wages simply as a means of providing material incentive, which serves to increase income and improve living standards. They distribute wages on a piece-rate basis when the workers can overfulfill work quotas, but apply a time-rate basis when the workers fail to fulfill the quotas. They even give this practice the fine sounding name of "ensuring stable yields despite drought or excessive rain." Naturally, such so-called piece-rate wages fail to play the role of arousing the workers' enthusiasm. In many enterprises, management work is backward; rigorous set-quota systems have been established; and basic work such as checking upon delivery, checking on work attendance, keeping records, statistical work, and so on, is not on a sound basis. Consequently, there is no reliable basis for calculating piece-rate wages and this has given rise to such phenomena as fraudulent applications and claims, and applying for and receiving more than what is due. Industrial and mining enterprises of this kind must be immediately straightened out. Otherwise, it will be inappropriate for them to adopt the piece-rate wage system.

The basic condition for implementing the piece-rate wage system is the working out of scientific and rational quotas for work, that is, up-to-date average quantities which the workers can attain or surpass through their efforts. However, with the development of production and the gradual realization of technological transformation at the enterprises, quotas that are up to date now will become relatively outdated. Therefore, to revise and raise the fixed quotas after a certain period of time is normal and essential. The working out, revision or raising of the fixed quotas must be done realistically and scientifically, and must be linked to the characteristics of particular kinds of production, the properties of equipment, the workers' technical standard, past experiences of production, and so on. Moreover, once the fixed quotas have been set, they must not be modified at will. During the period in which a quota remains fixed, if some workers get higher wages because they have worked hard to bring about innovations and have thus overfulfilled the fixed quotas, the leading cadres of the enterprises must not arbitrarily alter the quotas out of jealousy, which would make people distrust them.

6. IN IMPLEMENTING THE PIECE-RATE WAGE SYSTEM, WE MUST ENSURE GOOD QUALITY AND LOW COSTS.

In the past, in implementing the piece-rate wage system, we emphasized quantity at the expense of quality, and output value at the expense of frugality. We must learn lessons from this historical experience. We must guard against straining the equipment or the workers; we must strengthen the maintenance and repair of equipment and pay attention to strike a proper balance between work and rest.

In determining the wage rate for a piece of work, we must attach importance to the factor of quality. Better quality must be rewarded with higher pay. If the quality is not up to standard, the wages of the workers concerned should be reduced, or part of their wages should be deducted. Moreover, we must strengthen inspection and testing. We must institute a system of checking upon delivery which combines inspecting one's own products, mutual inspection, and specialization in inspection and testing. In implementing the piece-rate wage system, we should also consider the factor of cost reduction. We must encourage the workers to vigorously practice economy, lower production costs, and thus increase their income. We must train and improve the quality of inspection and testing personnel, and give appropriate rewards or penalties for their work. Greater rewards must be given to those whose achievements in guaranteeing product quality are good. If defective or waste products appear, not only must the producers be investigated to find out who is to blame, but the fault of those who are in charge of inspection and testing must be dealt with if necessary.

7. IN IMPLEMENTING THE PIECE-RATE WAGE SYSTEM, WE MUST STRENGTHEN IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL WORK.

Political work is the lifeline of all economic work. This is also absolutely applicable to the implementation of the piece-rate wage system. Strengthening ideological and political work is to ensure that the staff and workers will advance along the socialist road, and vigorously contribute to the achievement of the four modernizations. The orientation of the implementation of the piece-rate wage system can be correct, the staff and workers will display greater vigor and attain a higher level of consciousness in their work, and they will display greater power in production, only if political work is painstaking and in-depth. If we depart from the four basic principles, the use of material incentive and the enterprises' economic interests will be led astray. We must not lead the workers to haggle over every ounce, to choose whatever is to their own personal advantage, to disregard other people's difficulties, or to disrupt unity and hinder cooperation. In our present political and ideological work, we should vigorously grasp the following. First, we must rectify the ideology guiding the implementation of the piece-rate wage system, and clearly understand the aim of implementing this system. The leading cadres concerned must consciously correct the view that implementing this system is simply a means to increase the staff and workers' income and to improve their living standards. Otherwise, not only will it be impossible to bring the due role of piece-rate wages into play, but the staff and workers will be led astray into working solely for money. Second, we must emphasize giving consideration to the interests of the three parties: the state, the enterprise, and the individual staff member or worker. In the past, we often understood piece-rate wages as merely a form of rewarding the individual worker for the fruits of his labor. This is precisely the ideological source which helps to make some people care only about greater personal gains, and to disregard or even infringe upon the state's interests. Actually, each worker's contribution in work cannot be realized simply through his personal effort. His contribution must be closely coordinated with and related to various social sectors and various departments of the enterprise. Therefore, the meting out of greater rewards or higher income for a larger amount of work done by the individual must be based on increases in state revenue and the enterprise's income. Only thus will the role of piece-rate wages in serving as a material incentive and in promoting production be brought into play. If the state does not collect a larger amount of revenue, then increases in fiscal revenue and in accumulation funds necessary for expanded reproduction will be impossible. If piece-rate wages are not linked to the achievement of the entire enterprise in production, then not only will it be impossible for the role of the individual's labor to be brought into play, but it will even be difficult for his labor to generate use-value. Therefore, by many methods that we should invent, we should link an individual staff member or worker's contribution in work to the enterprise's achievement in fulfilling its production tasks, and we must ensure that increases in the individual's labor productivity will be consistent with the overfulfillment of tasks by the enterprise. This problem has basically been solved by the second work area of the sixth construction company of Beijing through the overall-superiority project competition that it initiated. The quality of work done by the workers in the first front of production in their fulfillment of production tasks, and also the amount of rewards they obtain, are taken as the criteria, based on which a definite amount of bonus is distributed, according to a definite ratio, to the auxiliary workers in the second front and the technical personnel and other staff members in the third front. Consequently, all the staff in the first, second and third fronts are willing to make concerted efforts to improve production work; reasonable rewards are given to all people in the first front and in the rear, and to all people at different posts on the same front; and not only have various evils, such as each caring only about his own business, people holding each other back, and mutual jealousy been overcome, but the overall superiority of entire projects can be ensured. The essence of this method can be applied to many industries.

Third, we must boldly educate the staff and workers through our ideological and political work. We must teach them to establish the communist attitude toward work, ensure good product quality, handle equipment with care, pay attention to unity, cooperation and striking a proper balance between work and rest, and strive to make contributions to the four modernizations. Of course, at present, there are a minority of people who hope to straighten out the enterprises through political and ideological work alone, who ignore the principle of distribution according to work done and the role of such distribution in providing material incentive, and who disregard the need to improve the staff and workers' living standards. This is incorrect. We should also pay attention to this tendency. We stress that we must pay attention to ideological and political work, but we must not believe that we can improve our economic work merely through ideological and political work.

Since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, the readjustment of our national economy and the reform of our economic system have been gradually developing in depth. Amid the readjustment and reform, new problems, new circumstances and new experiences have continued to crop up. Therefore, we must go deep into reality, conduct investigations and research, sum up experiences, and conscientiously solve the new problems. The restoration and development of the piece-rate wage system constitutes a new thing which has emerged amid readjustment and reform, and which expresses a new orientation. We should seriously study this system. We should implement this system vigorously, carefully and step by step. At present, we must pay special attention to summing up the problems and experiences in implementing this system. We must avoid making a terrific din and sweepingly categorizing things according to some simplistic criteria. We must allow the staff and workers to go through a process of adaptation. We must enable this system of distribution, which helps to mobilize the enthusiasm of the staff and workers, to develop along a healthy and correct path.

ANHUI PLANS 1911 REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITIES

OW291733 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] On the morning of 29 August the Anhui provincial preparatory committee for commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution held its first meeting to plan activities to mark the anniversary.

Zhang Kaifan, chairman of the preparatory committee, presided over the meeting. Lan Ganting, Chen Tianren, Wu Yanqui and Sun Youqiao, vice chairmen of the preparatory committee, attended the meeting.

The meeting adopted a plan on activities to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. It was decided that a rally to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution will be held in Hefei on 10 October; a tea party to commemorate the anniversary will be held in early October; and a special topic report meeting, an academic discussion meeting and other activities will be held in late September and early October.

The meeting decided to set up a staff office to begin handling the work of the preparatory committee.

FUJIAN POPULATION SCIENCE SYMPOSIUM FORMS SOCIETY

OW282210 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] The first symposium on population science held in our province ended in Fuzhou on 27 August and a provincial society of population science has been officially formed.

The symposium of population science began on 24 August. More than 70 comrades from the concerned departments and units in our province engaged in either theoretical or actual work in this field attended. The symposium discussed the question of how to promote the study of population science in our province as well as the necessity and urgency for population growth control in our province and our country. A number of papers were read at the symposium.

Comrades attending the symposium were of the opinion that the study and popularization of population science should be strengthened. This would be of great significance in terms of providing guidance in readjusting the relative proportions between the production of materials and supplies and the reproduction of the human race itself, achieving an effective control of population growth and promoting the drive for the four modernizations. At present, the contradiction between the population growth rate and the speed of social construction in our country and the new situations and new problems appearing in the countryside as a result of the practice of production responsibility systems have posed new problems for the study of population science. We must pay attention to and make greater efforts in our work in this field.

In the meeting held on 27 August, comrades present approved the official formation of the provincial society of population science after consultations and discussions. They elected a 27-member council of the society. (Huang Zhixian) was named vice president, (Xiao Gongda), (Shi Bingde) and (Zhang Bingguang) vice presidents and (Zhou Yuanliang) secretary general of the council.

That same afternoon Comrade Xu Dixin, vice president of the Academy of Social Sciences of China, and Comrade Zhang Gexin, vice governor of Fujian, met and spoke to the delegates attending the symposium.

JIANGSU PLA LEADERS ATTEND ART PRESENTATION MEETING

OW272343 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] According to reporter (Cai Shengguang), a meeting was held this morning by the leading organ of the Nanjing PLA units with more than 2,000 commanders and fighters of the Nanjing PLA units attending. It was held to welcome (Shen Binru), an old painter and creator of the painting "(?Nine Fine Horses)"; (Liu Li), responsible person of (Wumen) art academy and other comrades who came to present paintings and calligraphies to the Nanjing PLA units on behalf of painters and calligraphers from Suzhou.

To extol the people's army and express their feelings for the army, made up of the sons of the people with artistic talent, Comrade (Shen Binru) and nine painters of (Wumen) art academy recently completed a Chinese painting as a gift for the Nanjing PLA units. The painting, which is the result of meticulous effort, measures 8 chi long and 3 chi wide and is titled "Ode to the (San You)." The hardy pines, red plums and green bamboo in the painting, depicted with strong strokes and vitality, symbolize the perseverance and loyalty displayed by the commanders and fighters of the Nanjing PLA units in their struggle to uphold the four fundamental principles and to defend the motherland, the drive for the four modernizations and the coastal areas.

Others who presented their works include noted educator and painter-calligrapher (Xie Changzi), President (Hu Yanglu) of the society for the study of the paintings of the (Wumen) school, noted painters and calligraphers (Fei Qinghu) and (Sha Wandong), Director (Zhang Qingjia) of the Suzhou gallery of Chinese paintings and a dozen or so of young painters of [words indistinct].

(Shen Binru) and the others arrived in Nanjing on 25 August from Suzhou on a special trip for this purpose. They were warmly received by the leading organ of the Nanjing PLA units. On the morning of 26 August, Commander Nie Fengzhi, and other leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units met Comrade (Shen Binru) and the others and had a cordial conversation with them.

Present at the welcoming meeting held today included Nie Fengzhi, Du Ping and the other responsible comrades of the Nanjing PLA units. Deputy Political Commissar Chen Dexian spoke in the meeting to extend, on behalf of the commanders and fighters of the Nanjing PLA units, sincere gratitude to the artists from Suzhou for their deep feelings for the people's army. Responsible Comrade Wang Haisu of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and (Shen Binru) also spoke at the meeting.

On behalf of the painters and calligraphers of Suzhou, (Shen Binru) presented the eight paintings and other works to the Nanjing PLA units at the meeting. These included "Ode to the (San You)," "(Hong Mei)," "(Yuan Yuan Liu Chang)," "(Wei Wen Ji Wu)" and "(Qin Shan Dong Nan)." On behalf of all the commanders and fighters of the Nanjing PLA units, Zhang Xiqin and (Sun Kejin) presented banners and stationery to the artists from Suzhou.

JIANGSU PLA CADRES STRESS DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

OW291145 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1156 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Report by XINHUA reporters Gu Guopu and Liu Donggeng]

[Text] Nanjing, 28 Aug (XINHUA)--In the course of studying the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC at the enlarged meeting of the Nanjing PLA units party committee, cadres at and above the divisional level carried out an in-depth study and discussion on the question of how to strengthen the collective leadership of the party committee by adhering to the principle of democratic centralism.

They raised one question for themselves--Why is it that democratic centralism is so difficult to practice although everyone says he knows what it means?--and found in the light of reality that this problem can be solved by taking the following steps:

1. Practice collective leadership in real earnest on all matters of major importance and guard against the kind of unanimity which exists in appearance and in form only. The cadres held that, in order to actually accomplish this, it is very important for party committee secretaries to show a fine style of democracy, to correctly handle the relationship between themselves and committee members and to see to it that before a matter of major importance is discussed all committee members are informed about it so that they can fully express their opinions on the matter. In discussing some problems, secretaries should not impose their own ideas on others but should listen to the varying opinions. Secretaries should pay particular attention to supporting those who dare to express different opinions in order to pool the wisdom of everyone. Whenever there is a dispute and no solution can be reached for a while, do not rush into a decision. Instead, carry out further investigation and study in order to reach a correct decision.
2. When secretaries are not very democratic in their style of work and collective leadership is weakened, what can the other comrades do and what method should they use to correct the situation? In discussing this problem, the cadres all noted that the first thing every party committee member should do is to consciously apply to himself the responsibility of adhering to and implementing democratic centralism. Committee members should not blindly follow a secretary when the latter makes his personal opinion look like that of the collective. They should cherish their own rights and have the courage to air their views. In addition, they should apply the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to boldly carry out criticism and struggle against all words and deeds that run counter to democratic centralism.
3. The Standing Committee of a party committee should consciously accept supervision by the party committee's plenary session and the congress of party members. In this way the party's democratic centralism will become still more perfect.

The meeting called on all party committees at and above the regimental level under the Nanjing PLA units to conscientiously review in the second half of this year the efforts made by the party committees at their respective levels in carrying out democratic centralism in the spirit of the resolution so as to sum up experience and the lessons learned and to make further efforts to perfect the party's democratic centralism.

SHANDONG TO DIVERT HUANG HE WATER TO TIANJIN

SK010142 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] According to DAZHONG RIBAO, the provincial people's government convened an emergency meeting 27-29 August on diverting water from the Huang River to Tianjin. The meeting relayed and implemented the guidelines of the recent emergency meeting on the water supply of Beijing and Tianjin called by the State Council and the suggestions made by the provincial CCP Committee. It discussed and worked out plans for implementing the water diversion project and ensuring that adequate amounts of water can be diverted to Tianjin.

Responsible persons of the Dezhou and Liaocheng prefectural administrative offices, several counties and the provincial departments concerned attended the meeting. Deputy Governor Zhu Qimin presided. Li Zheng, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, spoke.

The meeting noted that Tianjin is suffering a serious water shortage. The State Council's decision to divert water from the Huang He to help Tianjin concerns the overall situation.

We must proceed from the overall situation and correctly deal with the relationship between the interests of the state, the collective and the individual in accordance with the State Council instruction and suggestions offered by the provincial CCP Committee. It is incumbent upon us to mobilize immediately and make a concerted effort to successfully enact the water diversion construction project. We must fulfill the task of diverting 200-300 million cubic meters of water between 1 December 1981 and 20 February 1982.

To guarantee the successful completion of the construction project, the meeting studied and devised five measures. It called on party committees and government at all levels to enhance their leadership over the construction project. They are urged to transfer competent and experienced cadres to organize effective leading bodies and carry out the construction project according to a unified plan. Efforts should be made to ensure the project is completed and the water diversion task successfully fulfilled.

TYPHOON CAUSES HIGH WATER, FLOODING IN SHANGHAI

OW010537 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Excerpts] According to station reporter (Chen Duzhi), the water levels of the Huangpu River and Suzhou Creek reached record levels at 0130 [Beijing time] on the morning of 1 September. Braving winds and rain, Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan and Vice Mayors Han Zheyi and Chen Zonglie proceeded to the bank of the Huangpu River at night to check on the rising water situation where they decided to organize the people of the city to combat the rising tide brought about by the typhoon.

After being briefed by experts of the meteorological and flood control departments on the evening of 31 August, Wang Daohan and other leading comrades analyzed the typhoon and the rising water situation hourly. Meanwhile, the winds had increased in intensity and the water level had risen sharply since 2200 on 31 August. According to the hydrological station at the Huangpu Park, the water level of the Huangpu River and Suzhou Creek was rising at a rate of 2 millimeters per minute starting from 2230 on 31 August. By 0130 on 1 September, the water level had reached 5.22 meters, or 24 millimeters above its record level of 4.98 meters set on 20 August 1974. It was at that moment that the leading municipal leaders made two quick decisions to: 1) open all sluice gates on the tributaries of the Huangpu River to lower the river's water level; and 2) notify the rescue teams awaiting instructions in threatened sections along the river and creek to plunge into action.

Some factories, wharves, warehouses and buildings in Shanghai were inundated by the fast rising water. The broad masses of workers, cadres and PLA fighters have fought through the night in rescuing and saving supplies. Some grassroots units are reported to have suffered losses in varying degree because they failed to carry out emergency measures.

BRIEFS

JIANGXI MEDIATION WORK--21 Aug (XINHUA)--It was disclosed at the national conference on people's mediation work, now in session in Beijing that the people's mediation network in Nanchang, Jiangxi, has become an important force in maintaining social order. Today Nanchang has more than 15,700 mediators--most of whom are retired workers, peasants and veteran workers--belonging to 1,300 mediation committees and 5,700 mediation groups, which have been set up in various urban residents committees, production brigades in the rural areas and all factories, enterprises and establishments that have a staff of 200 or more. Last year these mediation organs in Nanchang mediated over 24,000 cases of all descriptions, or 16 times the civil cases handled by the people's courts during the year. Among these cases, over 7,400 were over fistfights. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1147 GMT 21 Aug 81 OW]

REN ZHONGYI ON ELIMINATING 'LEFTIST' INFLUENCE

HK281334 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Reprint of article in No 5 issue of LIAOWANG by LIAOWANG reporter Niu Zhengwu [3662 2973 2976]: "We Must Mainly Rely on Study in Order To Eliminate 'Leftist' Influence: Interview With Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi"]

[Text] It was May. The yulan magnolias and pomegranates were in full bloom in Guangzhou. I made a special trip to this famous southern city to visit Comrade Ren Zhongyi.

Unfortunately, he was attending and presiding over an important meeting--a study forum for provincial leading cadres and was unable to be interviewed right at that moment. However, this "unluckiness" gave me a chance to give more consideration to the task of this interview: What should we talk about during the interview?

Comrade Ren Zhongyi is not unfamiliar to us. After smashing the "gang of four," he was transferred from Heilongjiang to Liaoning province to shoulder the heavy burden of bringing order out of chaos in this "severely afflicted area" which was seriously damaged by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." During this period, he led the cadres and the masses in Liaoning to forcefully carry out the discussion on the criterion of truth and to earnestly implement the party's policies. He boldly announced rehabilitation for Zhang Zhixin, the revolutionary martyr. He also resolutely encouraged the development of country fair trade and warmly supported the literary and art workers in creating and performing the play "Harbinger of Spring" and other works...all this has deeply impressed people.

Since he had been working in Guangdong for only a short period of time, he would naturally refuse to talk about his work in this province. Why not start with this study forum for leading cadres then? Perhaps we could find a subject to talk about in this way. I learned from indirect sources that with members of the provincial Standing Committee, deputy governors and responsible cadres of the provincial subordinate departments studying together, this forum had achieved better results in eliminating the "leftist" influence by realistically summing up experiences and lessons and making criticism and self-criticism in light of the documents and spirit of the central work conference. This study forum reminded me of an ideological tendency in the previous stages: Some people thought that the "rightist tendency seems to have gained ground," so it was necessary to "oppose the right," while most people still insisted that it was necessary to continue to oppose the "leftist" ideology both at present and in the future. What is Comrade Ren Zhongyi's opinion on these questions? Perhaps our readers would also be interested in it. This is why I made this request to Comrade Ren Zhongyi after the forum was over. And he agreed without hesitation.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi talked with me in his office which was simply furnished with only one desk, one filing cabinet, a bamboo sofa and several rattan chairs. Comrade Ren Zhongyi asked me to sit down on the sofa and he sat in a chair. Then our conversation began.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said that the purpose of this study forum was to further deepen the understanding of the documents of the central work conference and eliminate the "leftist" influence in the guiding ideology so as to raise the level of consciousness, overcome obstacles and better implement the party's correct line, principles and policies mapped out since the third plenary session. He said that what we had to struggle against at present was not an existing left opportunist line but the influence of the "leftist" ideology. This is a profound, extensive and longstanding influence and must not be taken lightly. The influence of the "leftist" ideology sharply conflicts with the party's line, principles and policies. Therefore, if it is not eradicated, we will be unable to conscientiously implement the party's line, principles and policies and realize the four modernizations.

After that, Comrade Ren Zhongyi analyzed the characteristics of the "leftist" influence. One of its characteristics is universality. This means that it exists in almost all places and on all fronts. For example, in the countryside, people are afraid of speaking about "rich," as if the mention of the word "rich" would mean revisionism or capitalism and would lead to class polarization. In industry, people are afraid of talking about "profits," as if the mere mention of profits would mean "putting profits in command" or capitalism. It seems as if talking about politics is an act of "revolution," and talking about the economy is an act of "revisionism." Regarding finance and trade, people are afraid of saying "lively." It seems as if socialism requires a rigid way of marketing, and an enlivened socialist market is a surprise. On the educational front, people are afraid of talking about "intelligence," which is a result of the long-term criticism of "attaching primary importance to intellectual education" and a result of ignoring intelligence and looking down upon intellectuals. In literary and art circles, people are afraid of talking about "opening up." An erroneous ideology has been formed due to the practice of a rigid cultural policy over a long period of time. It seems as if the "blossoming" of a hundred flowers is very dangerous and "opening up" means the trend of "liberalization." Now the responsibility system will be adopted in factories and enterprises, and some people are afraid of "contracting," while in Guangdong and Fujian Provinces, where special economic zones are being set up, some people are afraid to mention "special."

He pointed out that since the "leftist" ideology has a false revolutionary appearance, it has confused many people. Therefore, some people always insist on being on the "left" side rather than being on the "right" side. They are used to judging things with a "left" eye and are doubtful about the policies and measures of bringing order out of chaos and the line and principles mapped out since the third plenary session, believing that they are "rightist." But in the eyes of a biased man, everything is distorted.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi held that the influence of the "leftist" ideology was the biggest obstacle in our course of advance. We can easily feel its existence in implementing the party's principles, in making reforms and in the process of enlivening the economy. However, it is not correct to put the blame only on the "leftist" influence. For instance, the obstruction to adhering to the four basic principles has come from both sides: one is the opposition from the "left," attacking the party's line, principles and policies mapped out since the third plenary session as being "rightist" and "revisionist." The other is the opposition from the rightist side: A handful of people have established illegal organizations and printed and distributed illegal publications under the pretense of "democracy" and "human rights," intending to stir up new troubles.

We must not treat this tendency, which runs counter to the four basic principles, lightly. Besides, having blind faith in foreign things rather than loving their own country, a small minority of people have shown no sense of national or human dignity before the foreigners. Some cadres are ignoring the discipline and laws of the party and the state and have engaged in corruption and bribery or participated in smuggling activities. Some people are doing evil to seek private gains at the expense of the state or others. We must make a concrete analysis of such problems and treat them in different ways instead of randomly putting rightist or "leftist" labels on them.

These problems remind me of a nickname for Guangdong which I heard before I came to this province, that is, "a window facing the south," which means an "evil wind has blown into this area through this window" by establishing the special economic zones. In this connection, Comrade Ren Zhongyi said that since "opening up" was necessary for implementing flexible policies and establishing the special economic zones in Guangdong, which is near Hong Kong and Macao, it would be inevitable that some unhealthy tendencies and attitudes would also come into this area along with the importation of foreign funds and advanced technology and equipment. We must pay sufficient attention to this.

In implementing flexible economic policies, no party members or cadres are allowed to violate the party discipline and the laws of the state. The more flexibly we carry out the policies, the higher the priority we should for enforcing discipline. However, we must not regard phenomenon such as flexibility in the economic policy, liveliness in literary and art propaganda and varieties in people's clothing as a problem or strange thing.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi continued, ideologically, we must insist on the struggle in two aspects, that is, to fight against "leftist" influence and prevent mistakes of the right but stress eliminating "leftist" influence. We must not equate "preventing rightist" mistakes with eliminating the "leftist" influence nor even resist or slacken the latter under the pretext of doing the former.

Then, how do we eliminate the influence of the "leftist" ideology? Comrade Ren Zhongyi pointed out that since this is different from the struggles against the "left" opportunist line in the past, instead of adopting the old method of struggle, we must mainly rely on study and on the good style of learning which combines theory with practice. He said that for many years, some comrades were more susceptible to the "leftist" ideology and took it for Marxism. The main reason was that they did not have a good grasp of the basic theory of Marxism. It was true that some comrades had read some books, but for a rather long period of time, there was an erroneous tendency in theoretical study, namely, "being absolutely obedient to the higher levels which was even worse than "book worship." In addition, many people had become confused about the right and the wrong in the basic theories in the past several years, and some erroneous theoretical ideas had taken root in many people's minds. Therefore, in order to eliminate the influence of the "leftist" ideology, we must mainly rely on study.

According to Comrade Ren Zhongyi, the most important problems concerning the basic theories, around which confusion had grown, were as follows: First, the relations between matter and consciousness had become confused, having a very bad impact on ideology among the people. The "two whatevers" as well as the phenomena of ignoring the objective facts and starting from concepts and dogmas were closely related to it. Second, the relations between the productive force and production relations as well as the relations between the economic basis and the superstructure were confused. As a result, there were obstacles to economic reforms and opposition to establishing various responsibility systems in agricultural production. Owing to these mistakes in theory, many "leftist" ideas were formed and "leftist" policies were formulated. Comrade Ren Zhongyi's above-mentioned analysis shows how important it will be to restudy the basic theories.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi told me that more such study forums will be held by the party committees at all levels in Guangdong to eliminate the influence of the "leftist" ideology through theoretical study. They will not only study the documents of the CCP Central Committee but also some works by Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's works. During these forums, they will sum up both positive and negative experiences and carry out criticism and self-criticism. Of course, criticism and self-criticism should be made voluntarily and conscientiously, and no movement is to be started in which everyone is examined.

I wrote this after returning from the south, and before it was published the 6th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee was held. I met Comrade Ren Zhongyi again in Beijing. This time, he said excitedly, the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC adopted by this session was not only a summary of the historical experience but also a guiding principle for bringing order out of chaos and carrying on the revolutionary cause. We must earnestly study the resolution and further eliminate the "leftist" influence and unify our thinking with this ideological weapon. In this way, we will be able to rally round the party's Central Committee more closely and score new and greater achievements in the building of the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

NANFANG RIBAO ON CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM

HK280102 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 81 p 2

["Nanfang Forum" column article by Zhan Tian [6124 1131]: "The Weapon of Criticism Cannot Be Discarded"]

[Text] A friend of mine was very delighted when he noted that newspapers and magazines have recently publicized once again, picking up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to uphold healthy trends and eliminate unhealthy ones. He said that this is certainly very necessary. Next, he cited an incident which recently occurred in his unit as a typical case.

A manager of the unit in which my friend was working made use of his functions and powers and illegally moved the registered permanent residence of his wife's niece from the rural areas to the urban areas and also arranged a job for her in the unit. His family of four members was originally living in a flat with three bedrooms and one drawing room. When his eldest daughter got married, the unit in which his son-in-law was working had already arranged accommodation for the newly married couple. However, the manager still claimed for them a flat with two bedrooms and one drawing room in the company's newly built quarters. Also, he usually used the company's motorcar together with his wife, children and in-laws to see operas, visit their relatives and go on trips to various scenic spots and yet paid not a single cent for the transportation fees. The masses were very indignant about this and made all kinds of criticisms. However, the company party committee turned a blind eye to the manager's mistakes. It dared not uphold party principles and make criticisms, showing its weakness and powerlessness in the face of the evil winds and unhealthy trends.

This case is about a certain specific unit. However, the problem reflected by the case is of universal significance. At present, the tendency toward criticism and self-criticism is not strong in many units. As a matter of fact, these units are unable to develop any criticism or self-criticism, thus forming a pool of stagnant water. Some party organizations dare not grasp, check and criticize the erroneous statements and opinions which violate the line, principles and policies adopted at the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee and the four basic principles, the bourgeois liberalist tendency which breaks away from party leadership or the unhealthy trend of separating one self from the masses and pursuing special privileges. This state of being weak and slack in our ideological and political work is certainly detrimental to consolidating the situation of stability and unity and developing the four modernizations.

The weapons of criticism cannot be discarded. When asked about the significance of criticism and self-criticism, people will answer without any hesitation. It is our party's fine tradition. It is one of the hallmarks which distinguishes our party from other political parties. For decades, our party has made use of this weapon and eliminated all the political parasites attached to it. It made the party strong and united, and it thereby triumphed over strong enemies and won the victory in revolution. Today, in the new historical period, we must still pick up this weapon to overcome all erroneous ideas, correct our party work style and ensure the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies. If we fail to do so the result will definitely be the development of a decadent and philistine work style. When certain organizations and individuals of the party or other revolutionary groups become politically corrupt, there will be an undesirable phenomenon in which the bad bully the good and the unhealthy trends prevail over the healthy ones.

Criticism and self-criticism was originally one of our party's three major work styles. But then, why are many units currently unable to develop it? There are many reasons for it, yet the major reason is that their leadership has wrongly summed up the historical experiences and lessons and failed to draw a demarcation between criticism and self-criticism and "rectifying people." As soon as they heard that people condemned criticism as wielding the big stick and "rectifying people," they dared not continue conducting criticism any more.

Conducting criticism and "rectifying people" are two entirely different concepts, and the two must not be confused. The so-called "rectifying people" refers to the practice of fabricating things out of thin air, making a fuss over trifling issues, making unfair and exaggerated criticisms and fabricating charges against people. In short, it means beating people to death. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in fact did this during the 10 years of internal upheaval. In conducting criticism and self-criticism, on the other hand, we are seeking truth from facts, aiming at helping those who are criticized, clearly distinguishing between right and wrong and curing the sickness to save the patient so as to achieve our object of uniting all comrades and forging ahead together. That is to say, we are acting according to the principle of "unity-criticism-unity" advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong. Because some units have correctly made use of the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, various erroneous ideas have been overcome in a timely way, anarchism and extreme individualism have been checked, party work style has been gradually corrected, relations between the party and the masses have become even closer, the party's prestige has been enhanced and new achievements in production and work have also been continuously scored. In short, the healthy trends are enhanced, unhealthy trends are diminished, and the party's principles and policies are smoothly implemented. This has fully demonstrated that criticism and self-criticism is a significant measure for ensuring stability and unity and a motive force for stimulating our cause to forge ahead. Therefore, we must persistently and permanently make use of this weapon and never discard it.

GUANGDONG MEETING DISCUSSES PLANNED PARENTHOOD

HK290517 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and people's government held a Huiyang Prefecture planned parenthood work on-the-spot meeting at Huizhou Municipality 23-27 August. The meeting seriously studied the experiences of Huiyang Prefecture in getting a good grasp of planned parenthood work in the new situation, and called on the province to whip up one or two vigorous mass upsurges of planned parenthood around the time of the autumn harvest and strive to complete the province's task of controlling population growth this year.

During the meeting 36 representatives of progressive units and individuals in Huiyang Prefecture introduced their experiences in promoting planned parenthood work. This work used to be rather backward in the prefecture. Since the beginning of summer, the prefectural CCP Committee has treated planned parenthood work as the central task to be grasped for a time, and has achieved notable experiences in quite a short time. In 50 days the prefecture carried out 102,400 contraception operations of 4 types, with safety achieved in each case.

Comrade Liu Tianfu spoke at the conclusion of the meeting. He said: At present we must get a further grasp of planned parenthood work in the province, that is, we must eliminate the pernicious influence of leftism in guiding ideology, principles and policies for planned parenthood work and in population theory and so on. On the question of how to carry out planned parenthood work in the coming winter and spring, Comrade Liu Tianfu said: On the basis of studying the resolution of the sixth plenary session, the province should succeed in grasping industrial and agricultural production and planned parenthood together. All places can refer to Huiyang Prefecture's experiences and methods; in the light of local realities, and having made full preparations in manpower and material, they should spend a concentrated period of time in organizing one or two mass vigorous planned parenthood upsurges around the time of autumn harvest. We must continue to commend and reward couples who have only one child, strictly control the birth of a second child and resolutely put a stop to the birth of a third. We must mobilize couples of child-bearing age to implement effective contraceptive measures, fine those who violate planned parenthood and punish those who sabotage it.

Liu Tianfu Speaks

HK300552 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and people's government held a Huiyang Prefecture planned parenthood meeting in Huizhou Municipality 23-27 August. The main aim of the meeting was to popularize the experiences of Huiyang Prefecture in promoting planned parenthood work in the new situation and make arrangements for planned parenthood work in the province in the second half of the year.

Speaking at the conference, provincial CCP Committee Secretary and Governor Liu Tianfu first affirmed as practical the methods of Huiyang Prefecture in spending a concentrated period of time during May and June in getting the whole party to work and organizing a mass upsurge of planned parenthood work. The prefecture achieved notable success, and its experiences should be popularized throughout the province. There are six experiences in this respect:

1. Under the unified leadership of the prefectural CCP Committee, the leading members of the prefecture and the counties and communes have seriously studied the documents of the central and provincial authorities on doing a good job in planned parenthood work and summed up experiences and lessons. They have unified their understanding regarding the importance and urgency of doing this work well.
2. The prefecture spent a concentrated period of time in concentrating forces, getting the whole party to work and organizing a unified mass upsurge of planned parenthood work.
3. The prefecture has organized planned parenthood work teams to vigorously create public opinion, with the result that people can understand the importance of planned parenthood. At the same time, the prefecture has done penetrating and painstaking ideological mobilization, commended the progressives and urged the backward to change their ways. This has resulted in a mass upsurge.
4. The prefecture has properly implemented the planned parenthood policies and the contraceptive measures.
5. The masses have been organized to draw up mass pacts for planned parenthood.
6. Leading members at all levels have displayed the party's fine work style of serving the masses in doing a good job of planned parenthood work.

Comrade Liu Tianfu stressed: The successes and experiences of Huiyang Prefecture in spending a concentrated period of time to organize a mass upsurge of planned parenthood work show that so long as party leadership over planned parenthood work is strengthened and ideological work done well, planned parenthood work in the rural areas can be done just as well in the new situation of the changes in the rural production responsibility systems. To get a good grasp of planned parenthood work is certainly not an expression of leftism, on the contrary, it is an expression of leftism to let things go their own way, leading to blind increase in population, which would cause a whole series of social problems.

Vice Governor Ye Xuanping made a summation speech at the conclusion of the conference.

HENAN RADIO URGES MORE IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN COLLEGE

HK290543 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Station commentary: "Change the Situation of Laxness and Ineffectiveness and Do a Good Job in Ideological and Political Work for Students"]

[Excerpts] The provincial congress of three-good students and progressive collectives in institutes of higher education has successfully concluded. This was a timely and productive meeting. It is beneficial for further strengthening ideological and political work in institutes of higher education and carrying out in a more extensive and lively way the activities to learn from Lei Feng, create three-good students, and promote the five stresses and the four beauties.

The present college students entered college after the gang of four was smashed and the higher education system reformed. They are all outstanding young people selected after all-round weighing of their moral, academic and physical attributes. Most of these students obey the party, possess good ideological style, work hard in their studies and pay attention to steeling themselves physically. However we must realize that the young people today have lived through the 10 years of turmoil. Many of them have a rather shallow understanding of major issues such as party leadership, the socialist system, and Mao Zedong Thought, and some even have erroneous ideas on these things. Their ideological basis is rather weak and their proletarian stand is not firm enough.

The fact is that certain negative and even harmful things on the ideological and literature and art fronts in recent years have corrupted a few young people in varying degrees. We cannot therefore neglect ideological education for young students.

To do a good job in ideological and political work for young students is an important task for the party in school work, and is also the main task of the CYL organizations in the schools. The party and CYL organizations in Henan's institutes of higher education have scored achievements in carrying out ideological and political work for the students in recent years. However, a current problem that needs attention everywhere is that certain party and CYL organizations act in a lax and ineffective way in the face of various erroneous trends and fail to make good use of the weapon of criticism and self-criticism. They act with excessive caution and even lapse into passivity.

It is necessary to clearly understand the hopes of the party and the people of the whole country in the present generation of university students. They hope that the students will not only be guided to understand the objective world but will also be helped to establish the correct world-outlook and view of life.

MAO ZHIYONG ATTENDS SERVICE FOR HUNAN CPPCC LEADER

HK310503 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Summary] Comrade (Weng Xuwen), an outstanding party member, vice chairman of the Hunan Provincial CPPCC, and deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee's discipline inspection committee, died of illness on 20 August. A memorial service was held for him in Changsha on 29 August. Wreaths or condolence cables were sent by the national CPPCC committee, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the central united front department, the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, people's government, military district and CPPCC, and the CCP Committee of PLA unit 81043; and by Comrades Hua Guofeng, Wei Guoqing, Yang Dezhi and Mao Zhiyong.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong presided at the memorial service, and Comrade Liu Fusheng delivered the memorial oration.

HUNAN RIBAO INVESTIGATES SHORTAGE OF MATCHES

HK300658 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] The 30 August HUNAN RIBAO carries a letter from a reporter on the shortages of matches in Changsha, a problem the masses demand to be solved. The letter says: Since June, the markets in Changsha have often been out of matches. This reporter walked the city from north to south in recent days visiting more than a dozen nonstaple food shops. There were either signs up saying "out of matches," or else the assistants replied "none" when asked. The masses are very worried about being unable to buy matches. Certain speculators have seized the chance to hike match prices, demanding as much as 5 fen or more for a box. There are also all kinds of disturbing rumors going around society concerning this issue.

The reporter called on the provincial and municipal leading departments concerned and the Changsha Xianjiang match factory. He was told: Production and supply of matches in Changsha this year have increased over last year. Since this is so, why is there such a shortage?

The main reason is that the increase in match production still cannot satisfy the masses' needs. Taking the province as a whole, supplies do not balance needs. In addition, contracts signed with producers in other provinces have not been completely fulfilled. This too has had an effect on supplies in Changsha. Apart from that, certain small tradesmen and hawkers buy up matches in bulk from the retail shops, so as to corner the market, or else take them elsewhere to sell at high prices. Certain retail shop assistants, who seek to save themselves trouble and bother, actually strike up relationships and contract to sell all the matches to small tradesmen and hawkers. The results is a shortage in the markets.

Although matches are small things, they are directly related to the daily life of thousands of households. It is necessary to pay sufficient attention to this problem and rapidly solve it.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG SCHOOL REBUILDING--The Guangdong Provincial People's Government recently decided to allocate 1 million yuan for rebuilding school premises which have been damaged by typhoons. According to incomplete statistics, some 5,500 secondary and primary schools have been damaged. In addition to allocating funds, the provincial people's government also demanded that all areas strengthen leadership and help the secondary and primary schools solve practical problems and strive to complete repair and reconstruction of school premises before the school term starts. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0445 GMT 9 Aug 81 HK]

HAINAN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--Animal husbandry has developed tremendously since the third plenary session and set records. Hainan is geographically favorable for breeding draft cattle, and the prospect for animal husbandry is good. Since the third plenary session, the CCP and government departments at all levels have seriously implemented economic policies in rural areas and encouraged the peasants to breed cattle, pigs and sheep. More than 135,700 cattle were bred by peasants in Hainan in 1980. According to the statistics of the department concerned, 756,000 draft cattle were bred in 1980, excluding those bred in state-owned farms, which shows an increase of 43,000 compared with 1975. In the first half of 1981, draft cattle increased by 34,500 and pigs by 63,600 compared with the corresponding period last year, while goats maintained the 1977 record. [Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 3 Aug 81 HK]

HUNAN BUMPER HARVEST--Hunan Province reaped a bumper harvest of early rice this year. The province's total early rice output reached 19.35 billion jin, some 600 million jin more than last year, representing an increase of 3.5 percent. The average per mu yield of the 29 million mu of early rice was some 660 jin, 20 jin more than last year. Apart from a small number of places whose output dropped slightly due to natural disasters, the great majority of places increased production as compared with last year. A large number of high-yielding units emerged and 28 counties and municipalities per mu early rice yield exceeded 700 jin. After the province transplanted early rice this year, many places suffered floods, drought, plant diseases and insect pests. However, due to the fact that various kinds of systems of linking remuneration with output were implemented, the peasants' enthusiasm was enhanced and a good early rice harvest was reaped. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Aug 81 HK]

SICHUAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

HK300628 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Summary] The 11th meeting of the 5th Sichuan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was held 24-27 August. Vice Governor Yang Zhong made a report on the state of flood-fighting and relief work in the province. (Mu Xuede), deputy director of the provincial public security department, reported on tidying up social order. The meeting also heard reports on county-level elections. The full session on 27 August, presided over by Standing Committee Vice Chairman Li Linzhi, adopted resolutions on flood-fighting and relief work and on summing up the direct elections at county level in the province.

During the meeting, provincial CCP Committee Secretary and People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Du Xinyuan spoke on how to study the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC, on conducting criticism and self-criticism in connection with certain erroneous ideological trends in society, and on the current main work tasks of the People's Congress Standing Committee. Committee Vice Chairmen Zhang Xiushu, Liu Ziyi, Gu Zhibiao, Pei Changhui, Ma Shitu and Liu Yinbo attended the meeting.

The meeting's resolution on flood-fighting and relief work said: Many parts of Sichuan have been hit by torrential rainstorms since the end of June. Rivers rose fast, and the worst flood for a century followed. Under the leadership of the central and provincial authorities, and with the help of the PLA, the cadres and masses have battled bravely against the disaster. "Thanks to the common efforts of the army and people throughout the province, initial arrangements have now been made for the livelihood of people in the disaster areas. Industrial and agricultural production is now gradually resuming. People's minds are at ease, social order is stable, and prices are basically stable."

The resolution said: "The province has already achieved very great success in flood-fighting and relief work. However the task of resuming production and rebuilding homes in the disaster areas is extremely heavy. We must uphold the principle of self-reliance and self-salvation through production. Disaster-hit areas and units should mainly rely on their own efforts to overcome the difficulties. Areas and units only lightly affected or not affected at all must vigorously support those heavily hit. The province must work hard to increase production, to recoup the flood losses."

The government at all levels must use and distribute according to the regulations the relief materials and money sent from all over the country, and use them in areas and units that have been particularly badly hit. "Nobody is allowed to misappropriate, waste, embezzle or privately distribute relief materials and money in any form. Offenders must be severely punished."

The resolution said: "People's government at all levels must arrange further the livelihood of the masses in heavily stricken areas, do well in preventing and curing disease in disaster areas, promote urban and rural market supplies, stabilize market prices, tidy up social order, and ensure the smooth progress of production and disaster relief. We must deal resolute blows at criminal elements who take advantage of the disaster to rob and loot, disrupt the markets, steal money, and sabotage social order and flood-fighting and relief work."

The resolution demanded that the provincial people's government organize the departments concerned to carry out serious investigation and study of afforestation, forestry protection, soil conservation, water conservancy and communications construction, and the construction of towns along rivers. It is essential to sum up experiences and draw up plans for long-term harnessing of the environment and construction. It is also necessary to solve a number of urgent problems in resuming production and preparing for next year's production.

The meeting's resolution on county-level elections hailed the success of this work throughout the province and said that, with its completion, the provincial elections committee was now abolished.

SICHUAN SCHOOLTEACHER SENTENCED TO LABOR REFORM

HK310643 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Summary] "(Liu Huaan), a primary schoolteacher of (Chunguang) brigade of (Xinshan) commune in Deyang County, left his post without permission, paid many visits to Beijing, Chengdu and elsewhere to apply for audiences with higher authority, stirred up unreasonable clamor, hampered social order and sabotaged stability and unity. He has now been dismissed from the party and sent for 3 years of education through labor."

Since June 1978 (Liu) has written many letters stating that a certain teacher in the school was having sexual relations with girl pupils and that four students were having indiscriminate sexual affairs. He also wrote that the school leadership had dealt blows at him in retaliation. This matter was investigated on four occasions by the provincial, prefectural, county and commune authorities, and the accusations were found to be completely unfounded. Deciding that it would be difficult for him to go on teaching at (Chunguang) primary school, the district and commune leadership transferred him to (Changxing) brigade to teach there. He refused. The Deyang County CCP Committee then decided to transfer him to teach at (Wenzing) commune's primary school, but he still refused. He went many times to the prefectural, provincial and central authorities to air grievances. On many occasions he dragged leading comrades in Beijing and Chengdu into the affair and created an unreasonable uproar. He was detained nine times by the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau and three times by the Chengdu municipal civil affairs authorities. He also incited others seeking audience with higher authority to make trouble.

"Over a period of more than 2 years, the responsible comrades of the school where he was teaching and of the commune, district and county CCP committees talked to (Liu) patiently waiting for him to come to his senses. Far from taking a proper view of his mistakes, (Liu) actually held that he was being persecuted. When the leaders of the central and provincial departments concerned pointed out his mistakes, he still refused to accept it."

Since the behavior of (Liu Huaan) was incompatible with that of a party member, the Deyang County CCP Committee decided to dismiss him from the party. With the approval of the provincial labour education committee, he was sent for 3 years' education through labor.

SICHUAN RIBAO Commentary

HK310646 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Report on 29 August SICHUAN RIBAO short commentary: "Stick to Principles and Dare To Take Control of Things"]

[Text] At present, a very small number of black sheep have wormed their way among people applying for audiences with higher authority. They create an unreasonable uproar, commit all kinds of outrages, cause incidents, and just want to see the whole world in chaos. They persistently make trouble at organs for a long time and sabotage normal production and work order. Some even intimidate and threaten the units receiving them and disrupt social order. (Liu Huaan) is an example.

Why do a very small number of people go on making trouble for a long time without being dealt with? An important reason is that certain comrades dare not take control of things. They fear people who seek to involve them in unreasonable ways; they push them onto others and send in petitions about them. As a result the troublemakers become even more fierce.

The key to solving the problem of a very small number of people persistently making unreasonable trouble for a long time lies in leading comrades at all levels, boosting their spirits, persisting in principles, seriously clarifying matters, daring to take control of things and acting with skill in solving the problems.

SICHUAN ISSUES CIRCULAR ON AUTUMN AFFORESTATION

HK280403 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The provincial people's government issued a circular on 26 August on organizing the masses to do a good job in autumn afforestation. The circular said: Protecting the forests and developing forestry represent two major strategic tasks in forestry construction. Sichuan does not have much forest cover, and its forests have been seriously damaged. This year's flood disaster has fully exposed the serious problems of scarce forest resources, light forest cover, imbalance in natural ecology, and grave soil erosion. We must seriously absorb this painful lesson. In the course of restructuring agriculture, we must vigorously carry out afforestation, speed up the work of turning the province green, and gradually build up an excellent ecological system for agriculture.

The floods in July and August this year caused serious losses of saplings. This means that the task of cultivating saplings in this autumn's afforestation will be rather heavy. We must apply the spirit of fighting floods and carrying out relief work to organize the masses to do a thoroughly good job in autumn afforestation and fulfill the year's task in quality and quantity.

We must further publicize the policy of "whoever plants the trees, owns them," implement the principle of having the state, the collective and the individual all running forestry, relax the scope of tree cultivation by individual peasants, and launch all the thousands of households to take part in afforestation. Where forestry rights have been mapped out, they must be kept stable and the appropriate certificates must be issued promptly. Where they have not been mapped out, it is necessary to get to work as quickly as possible to do so for each production team.

SICHUAN'S GRAIN OUTPUT NOT EXPECTED TO DECREASE

OW010758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)--Annual grain output of Sichuan Province is expected to be no less than that of last year, even though the province was hit this summer by the worst flood in 32 years, according to local experts. Their optimism is based on the fact that 90 percent of Sichuan's farmland was not affected when major rivers overflowed in mid-July and mid-August following downpours. Good harvests from this land might compensate for the grain lost, which is estimated between 1.25 and 1.5 million tons.

A total of 800,000 hectares of farmland was affected by this summer's floods, accounting for ten percent of the province's total. Crops on 200,000 hectares were completely destroyed. Peasants removed sugar cane, cotton, tobacco and other cash crops that were destroyed by the floods and have replanted the fields with grain crops. This will also help improve the forthcoming grain harvest, the experts said.

The job responsibility system will help Sichuan overcome the aftereffects of the floods, the experts said, as it allows the peasants to earn more when they produce more for their collectives.

SICHUAN DOUBLES VOLUME OF MACHINERY EXPORTS

OW260256 Beijing XINHUA in English 0145 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Chengdu, August 26 (XINHUA)--Sichuan Province, known as China's "grain basket" because of high yields of agricultural products, has doubled its export volume of machinery in the first half of this year over the same period of 1980, according to a deputy manager of the Sichuan branch of the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation. The 1980 figure showed an 83 percent increase over 1979.

The province sold machines to 25 countries and regions, mainly in the Third World. The forty-nine types of products included machine tools, press forging equipment, water turbine generating sets, measuring and cutting tools, diesel engines, electrical tools, bearings and automobile parts. Agricultural machinery, such as walking tractors, boat tractors and sprinklers, were exported by Sichuan for the first time this year.

Sichuan's industry has developed rapidly since liberation. Last year, industrial goods accounted for 65 percent of the province's total output value while the figure was only 16.8 percent in 1949. Now Sichuan has 11,000 factories manufacturing machinery and parts, of which 280 are major ones under the provincial machinery bureau. These major factories have 50,000 machine tools and they manufacture 3,000 different products, including parts for China's first high-flux atomic reactor and large water turbine generating sets for the Gezhouba hydroelectric power station.

BRIEFS

YUNNAN COMMODITY PRODUCTION--The majority of the subordinate state farms of the Yunnan provincial agricultural reclamation system are situated in border areas in the subtropical zone. Their soil is fertile, rainfall is sufficient and climate is moderate. They are favorable to the development of all subtropical industrial crops. Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture's reclamation areas have regarded rubber production as the main work and meanwhile developed the production of tea, sugarcane, grain and tropical fruits. Simao and Lincang reclamation areas have regarded tea production as the main work and meanwhile developed rubber production and forestry. Honghe reclamation areas have mainly produced rubber and at the same time actively developed fruit production. Grain output of the provincial agricultural reclamation system last year was 4.9 percent more than in 1979 and output of its industrial crops also greatly increased. The provincial agricultural reclamation system made a profit of some 41 million yuan last year. Output of white granulated sugar in this refining season was some 4,000 tons more than in the preceding refining season, an increase of 51 percent. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jul 81 HK]

BEIJING PLA SPONSORS STUDY CLASS ON POPULATION

OW291918 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0710 GMT 29 Aug 81

[XINHUA report with editor's note on study class run by Beijing PLA units]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Aug (XINHUA)--The Beijing PLA units recently sponsored a study class on population theory. Using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as its guide and by linking theory with practice and seeking truth from facts, the study class carried out serious discussion on two questions of concern to everyone, namely, what are the leftist manifestations on the population issues? And is the slogan "vigorously advocate one child per couple" a leftist one?

Attending the class were 163 chiefs and full-time or part-time cadres of planned parenthood offices of units at and above the corps level of the Beijing PLA units. During the discussions, all comrades unanimously maintained that advocating one child per couple is a product of the party's correct political and ideological lines. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee decided to shift the party's focus to economic construction, if the population growth is not effectively controlled, it will be very difficult to realize the four modernizations and the people's living standards could not be expected to rise quickly. The past erroneous leftist ideology dogmatically maintained that progressive forces in history always advocated population increase and that all reactionary forces have always advocated population control. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, by emancipating its thinking and surmounting obstacles, made the proposal advocating one child per family. It was the proper decision to correct past erroneous leftist ideas.

Students in the Beijing PLA units' study class on population theory cited a host of data and figures on China's population, economy and resources to show that the party Central Committee's decision is based on China's conditions and the objective reality. They said, when compared with two children per family, the implementation of the policy of one child per family can lessen China's population pressure by 200-300 million people several decades from now. They maintained that if one couple gives birth to only one child, China's average per capita farm output will reach \$1,000 by the end of this century, but if two children are born to each family, this average would be only about \$600. Thus, advocating one child per family is also called for by the policy of giving priority to developing the national economy.

Students in the Beijing PLA units' study class on population theory said that the party Central Committee's open letter is a farsighted and courageous policy that will bring happiness to many future generations. They pledged to take concrete action, be models and boldly do good propaganda and education work to translate the party's decision into the masses' conscious actions.

(Editor's note) What are the leftist manifestations in the population issue? There are two different views. One view holds that one child per couple is a leftist idea, while the other view holds that the past concept that things can be done easier when more people share the work is a leftist idea because it brought anarchism in population growth and has caused today's problem.

The Beijing PLA units sponsored a study class on population theory that, by using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as its guide and through serious study and penetrating discussion, has rather satisfactorily solved this problem, unified everyone's thinking so that it agrees with the party Central Committee's open letter and steadied our determination to make planned parenthood work. Their action can serve as an example to various localities. (end of editor's note)

HEBEI COMMENTATOR VIEWS CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM

HK290144 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Spontaneously Take Up the Weapon of Criticism and Self-Criticism"]

[Text] Correctly developing criticism and self-criticism is the fine tradition and work style of our party. It is one of the "three major work styles" of our party. In order to study the resolution and Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech in a thorough and realistic manner, all party members, and leading party cadres in particular, must heighten their revolutionary spirit, conscientiously take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism and actively struggle to strengthen the party's ideological construction, purify party ranks, overhaul social conventions and push our cause forward.

The regular development of criticism and self-criticism "is the only effective way to prevent all kinds of political dust and germs from contaminating the minds of our comrades and the body of our party." Revolutionary practice has proved that by upholding and giving play to this fine tradition and work style, our party will become united as one and will prosper and flourish. If this fine tradition and work style is damaged, all kinds of nonproletarian ideas will contaminate the body of our party and weaken its combat effectiveness. We will be unable to lead the masses in triumphant advance along the socialist road, and this or that kind of weakness and laxity will surely appear. The banner of criticism can never be discarded.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and particularly after the third plenary session, the CCP Central Committee has adopted a series of important measures and normal party life has gradually been restored. The system regarding the life of many party organizations has been improved or basically improved and we have initially taken up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism. However, judging from our province, the style of the party, the social atmosphere and social order have still not basically changed for the better. There are of course many reasons for this. Not criticizing erroneous tendencies is definitely a problem we must also pay special attention to. In particular, we must soberly see that because the former principal responsible member of the provincial party committee had for many years repeatedly stuck to his mistakes, the proper restoration of the fine tradition and work style of the party in our province has been prevented. Take the development of criticism and self-criticism for example. Because he advertised himself as "consistently correct," he would only report the good news, not the bad and would only listen to pleasant words, not to unpleasant ones. He would even publicly shift the blame to others. He was stupid as well as self-opinionated. Because of this, it was impossible to take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism. Restoring the fine tradition and work style of the party is an arduous task in our province.

What calls for attention at present is that some of the localities and units have not taken a clear-cut stand in repudiating and struggling against views running counter to the four basic principles of the party and the slandering and attacking of the leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee or the words and deeds maliciously undermining the line, policies and principles formulated since the third plenary session. This kind of weakness and laxity is hampering the development of socialist democracy and hurting the overall situation of stability and unity. Since class struggle still exists in society to a certain extent, we definitely cannot slacken our revolutionary vigilance. All disruptive activities in politics, economy, ideology, culture and social life carried out by elements hostile to socialism must be promptly exposed and resolutely and effectively attacked. All contradictions in society and within our party which do not come within the framework of class struggle must be settled by means of criticism and education so that we can distinguish between right and wrong, unify thinking and strengthen unity for the common advance.

During the "Great Cultural Revolution," because of the damage caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," criticism was turned into "brutal struggle and ruthless attack." This basic distortion of right and wrong made the people apprehensive when the subject of developing criticism and self-criticism was mentioned and filled their hearts with lingering fear. This is quite understandable. In studying and implementing the guidelines of the sixth plenary session, we must raise our understanding, distinguish between right and wrong, eliminate the word "fear," give play to the spirit of criticism and self-criticism, boldly step forward, stick to principle, foster healthy tendencies, attack unhealthy tendencies and strive to change the decadent and vulgar practice of "let us be on good terms and have all-around harmony." There are some comrades who have incorrect tendencies but lack the courage to face up to them and correct them. They therefore resent, detest and oppose criticism the moment it is given. This is extremely wrong and harmful. It is even more necessary for these comrades to improve their party spirit by means of study and set strict demands on themselves. They must first struggle against their weaknesses and shortcomings and correct them as quickly as possible. They must also influence and lead the other comrades to develop criticism and self-criticism and to struggle against all kinds of erroneous words and deeds and unhealthy tendencies.

Correctly developing criticism and self-criticism must have a definite goal. That is, it must be for the sake of achieving "clarity in ideology and unity among comrades," "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient" and helping those comrades who have made mistakes to sum up experiences and lessons so that they will be able to work more carefully and do their work better in the future. Practice has proved that only by proceeding from the desire for unity and from the revolutionary goal of working for the four modernizations with one heart and mind will we be able in the process of developing criticism and self-criticism to seek truth from facts, help people and genuinely solve ideological problems. We definitely cannot repeat the former method of treating our own comrades with a hostile attitude or carrying out brutal struggle and ruthless attack. Naturally, the comrades criticized must also have a correct attitude, and that is, an attitude of being "glad when informed of their errors." They must "correct mistakes if they have committed them and guard against them if they have not." If they become "mad when informed of their errors" or "jump up when informed of their errors" and refuse to accept criticism, then they will sink deeper and deeper into the quagmire of their errors and may even reach an incurable stage.

In developing criticism and self-criticism, we must also pay attention to correct methods. First, we must use the dialectical materialist attitude in dealing with the shortcomings and mistakes of other people, seek truth from facts, divide one into two in carrying out analysis and deal with the mistakes as they actually are. We must not take the side for the whole, raise minor mistakes or shortcomings to the level of principles, and we cannot misuse the formulation of inner-party struggle. We must not involve people above or below or force people to write self-criticisms. Secondly, we must use gentle methods, convince people by reasoning, display facts, discuss things rationally and allow some leeway. In developing criticism, we must also pay special attention to the question of principle. What we must mainly point out are the actual political mistakes and organizational mistakes, and we must not become entangled with old scores or insignificant matters. Only in this way can we focus the attention of the party members on showing concern for the party and on revolutionary tasks and not turn them into timid and overcautious men. At present, in developing criticism and self-criticism, our emphasis should be placed on settling "leftist" mistakes and ideas, overcoming various erroneous ideas which deviate from the correct principle of the party, eliminating factionalism and opposing such unhealthy tendencies as anarchism, extreme individualism and special privileges. Everybody must maintain a calm disposition, help each other, sum up experiences and lessons together, raise understanding and unify thinking.

The task of implementing the guidelines of the sixth plenary session and rectifying the style in the party and the social atmosphere is extremely arduous. In this struggle, the broad masses of party members, and the leading cadres in particular, must heighten their sense of responsibility, bring their revolutionary spirit into play, discipline and reaffirm their revolutionary will, develop the situation of stability and unity, speed up the four modernizations and make their individual contributions.

HEBEI RIBAO ON FIVE METHODS OF CHERISHING CADRES

HK271443 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 81 p 1

["Comrade Mao Zedong on Five Methods of Cherishing the Cadres"--entire article printed in boldface type and enclosed in box]

[Text] We must know how to take good care of cadres. There are several ways of doing so. First, give them guidance, which means allowing them to have a free hand in their work so that they have the courage to assume responsibility and, at the same time, give them timely instructions so that, guided by the party's political line, they are able to make full use of their initiative. Second, raise their level, which means educating them by giving them the opportunity to study so that they can enhance their theoretical understanding and their working ability. Third, check up on their work, and help them sum up their experience, carry forward their achievements and correct their mistakes. Assigning work without checking up on it and taking notice only when serious mistakes are made--that is not the way to take care of cadres. Fourth, in general, use persuasion with cadres who have made mistakes and help them correct their mistakes. The method of struggle should be confined to those who make serious mistakes but refuse to accept guidance. Here patience is essential. It is wrong to lightly label people "opportunists" or to lightly begin "waging struggles" against them. Fifth, help them with their difficulties. When cadres are in difficulty as a result of illness, straitened circumstances or domestic or other troubles, we must be sure to give them as much care as possible. These are the ways to take good care of cadres.

Editor's note: The five methods of cherishing cadres are extracted from Comrade Mao Zedong's article "The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War." Today, as we read the article, we still feel that it is filled with loving care, studying and practicing these five ways is of great significance to our obtaining a better understanding of the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC unanimously adopted at the 6th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech at the rally marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP and the instructions concerning the question of cadres by leadership comrades of the central authorities since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee. It is also of great significance to our using the spirit of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee to educate cadres, further do a good job of building the ranks of cadres and, especially through conducting criticism and self-criticism, overcome our shortcomings, correct our mistakes, strengthen our unity and do a good job of our work. [end editor's note]

Additional Article

HK290644 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Tan Xin [6223 2450]: "Running Water Does Not Stagnate--Some Thoughts on Studying 'Five Methods of Cherishing the Cadres Mentioned by Comrade Mao Zedong'"]

[Text] Today, it is still a matter of practical significance to study the "five methods of cherishing the cadres mentioned by Comrade Mao Zedong."

The cadre ranks of our party have gained fighting experience accumulated by the people for three or four generations. It is a value asset of the party and the people. We should be good at cherishing and utilizing our cadres. This will ensure the continuing progress of our cause. How should we cherish cadres? Is it right for us to only praise them while failing to criticize them even when they have committed mistakes? No, this practice is incorrect. This is not the way to cherish our cadres, but actually means covering up their mistakes and ruining them. Of course, while criticizing them, we should start from the desire to cherish them. There is a film called "Bitter Fruit" which describes how an elder sister of a family spoils her younger brother. As a result, he commits serious mistakes and she eats her own bitter fruit. This shows that her erroneous attitude ruins her younger brother. And so it is with children, and youths, party members, cadres and leading cadres as well.

In recent years, due to the extensive influence of "leftist" things, the existence of class struggle in the society within a certain scope and various exploiting classes, the harmful effects of non proletarian ideology and complicated matters occurring in international intercourse, the dust of capitalism, feudalism and the bad habits of small producers are still contaminating us. Therefore, it is inevitable that the contradiction between the proletarian and nonproletarian ideology on the one hand and the contradiction between the correct and incorrect ideology on the other exist in the party and in our cadre ranks. These contradictions are mostly contradictions within the people. At present, they mainly manifest themselves in the following two aspects. First, both the "leftist" influence and the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization exist in our political thought. Second, bureaucracy and unhealthy trends exist in our work style. These two harmful factors are interrelated and influence each other. The only correct method of solving these contradictions is to practice criticism and self-criticism, including necessary struggle. This is the best of weapons or communists to reform ourselves. "Running water never stagnates and a door hinge is never worm-eaten." If we cast away the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, we are bound to decline.

We have a good method of dealing with this problem, but lack appropriate practice. Historically speaking, we have two kinds of experiences. The first is a correct historical experience. There is no need to cite too many instances. A number of discussions were conducted before the party's sixth plenary session adopted the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China. Did all these discussions not involve a great many criticisms and self-criticisms? Furthermore, the resolution is a most profound self-criticism. We have another experience--an erroneous historical experience. The "Cultural Revolution" was a typical example characterized by unlimited escalation of accusations and unauthorized criticisms and struggles. As a result, we went over to the opposite side. Some of our comrades only think of our erroneous historical experience, but they forget that we have our own correct historical experience. Therefore, they dare not criticize. Although they know perfectly well that some cadres are making mistakes and that something wrong is going on, they are reluctant to criticize for fear of offending other people. This is our present main defect which is undesirable and harmful. What is a weak leadership? Any reluctance to criticize wrong things means weak leadership. All our leading comrades should ask themselves whether they are exercising a powerful or weak leadership. They should also ask themselves whether their leadership is unified or slack. Only by combining this matter with their own actual situations, can they learn something.

Some cadres have material difficulties. We should, of course, show special concern for them. This shows that we take good care of our cadres. However, the basic way to solve difficulties is to enhance revolutionary vigor, work with high efficiency and lead people to promote and develop production.

So long as all the people get rich, cadres will also benefit. We should not allow cadres to engage in irregularities and dishonest practices, such as graft, taking bribes, speculating, profiteering, backdoor deals, and so forth. Those who commit mistakes should be criticized or dealt with in accordance with the party discipline or state law provided that their mistakes are serious. If we fail to do so, the people will have cause to complain about us.

In a few words, criticism and self-criticism are our party's fine tradition, which is the motive force for promoting our socialist modernization and one of the best methods for further strengthening our cadre ranks. This does not mean launching political campaigns or carrying out excessive struggle or "intimidating people by pinning on political labels." We should carry out serious and correct criticism and avoid working perfunctorily so that our cadres will correct their mistakes and overcome their shortcomings and base their thinking on the line, guiding principles and policies implemented since the third plenary session and the basic conclusions of the resolution. In so doing, we will be able to strengthen our unity on the basis of the four basic principles and do our work effectively.

NEI MONGGOL CCP DISCUSSES RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS

SK271251 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] The recent regional CCP Committee work conference explicitly pointed out that urban areas should learn from rural areas to eliminate the leftist influence, emancipate their minds and, starting with enforcement of the economic responsibility systems of assigning fixed quotas, should reform enterprises' leading bodies and management and eliminate the practice of eating from a common pot and other egalitarian practices so as to end the current situation in which enterprises are unable to take the initiative in production and are incurring deficits.

The conference noted: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, industry, transportation, commerce, finance and capital construction in urban areas of our region have taken a turn for the better thanks to our efforts in implementing the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the standard of the national economy. In the first 6 months of this year, our light industrial output value showed a 6 percent increase over the corresponding 1980 period and its proportion in the total industrial output value increased from 39.8 to 44.2 percent. Our financial income was better than expected and the task to withdraw money from circulation as assigned by central authorities was overfulfilled. Savings deposits in urban and rural areas continued to increase. Market sales were brisk. However, in viewing the industrial and transportation, commerce and finance and capital construction fronts as a whole, no radical changes took place in the situation of passive production and deficits.

The conference noted: Our practices of production responsibility systems in rural areas and economic responsibility systems at some industrial, transportation, commercial, financial and capital construction enterprises have fully proved that in the future all fronts and all trades and professions should institute fixed-quota systems. We put forward the slogan urging urban areas to learn from rural areas so as to do away with the practice of eating from a common pot and other egalitarian practices and implement the practice of fixed-quota economic responsibility systems. At the same time, we should continue to establish or improve the workers congress system and the system of directors taking charge of enterprises under the leadership of party committees so that enterprises' leading bodies and management can be further consolidated and the situation of enterprises being unable to take the initiative in production can be changed through economic responsibility systems and better management.

Following full discussions, the conference noted: The industry and transportation, commerce and finance and capital construction fronts may adopt various forms of fixed quota economic responsibility systems in line with their actual conditions as long as they are conducive to developing production, increasing state income and improving the masses' living standards. Leading departments may assign fixed profit and tax quotas to their subordinate enterprises. They may assign profit quotas to profitable enterprises which, if they overfulfill quotas, may retain certain a percentage of the profits from overfulfillment and which, if they fail to fulfill the quotas, should have their profit-sharing rights canceled. The fixed profit quota system may also be applied at enterprises which have been given greater autonomy. The system of assigning fixed deficit quotas may be practiced at unprofitable enterprises which, if they incur deficits larger than the assigned quotas, will not get further subsidies and which, if they cut their deficits, can retain the surplus for their own use. If such enterprises stop losing money and become profitable, they can retain more and turn over to the state fewer profits than others. Profitable enterprises and those which suffer very small deficits may adopt a system under which they can retain all the profits if they make money and will not receive any subsidies if they incur deficits. Enterprises which are not assigned production tasks may adopt a system under which they are assigned quotas according to their total wages and are entitled to retain all the parts above the quotas. Responsibility systems should also be established at different levels within enterprises, that is, enterprises may assign quotas to workshops, general plants to branch plants, workshops to work teams and work teams, if provided favorable conditions, to individuals. In this way, when responsibilities are clearly defined, rewards and punishments can be meted out easily. Responsibility systems can be applied not only at industrial enterprises but also at commercial, financial, capital construction, cultural, educational and public health departments.

The conference pointed out: Difficulties, some of which cannot be easily resolved for the time being, will arise in the course of promoting the economic responsibility systems. However, many typical examples have shown that it is still better to institute the systems as soon as possible than not to put them in force or to delay such action. Therefore, enterprises which have already enforced such systems should continue to follow their original plans. Those which have not established such systems but are able to do so may change their plans and strive to establish the systems in the remaining 4 months of this year. This is the key to helping them fulfill or overfulfill this year's plans. All departments concerned should devise specific plans for this work. Enterprises which do not have sufficient raw material supplies and find no markets for their products, such as machinery enterprises, should conduct investigations to open up avenues for production and produce what is needed by the people in both urban and rural areas. The state should also support them by supplying them with funds and raw materials. We should do our best to surpass this year's industrial output value plan. Meanwhile, we should conscientiously consolidate our financial and economic discipline. We should struggle against all unhealthy trends such as benefiting oneself at the expense of the public, arbitrary issuance of bonuses, failure to turn profits over to the state, delayed repayment of loans and evasion and delay of tax payments. Banking and credit departments should effectively supervise the utilization of funds and continue to encourage savings deposits so as to withdraw more money from circulation.

The conference urged all leading organs and departments concerned to improve their work style and send some cadres, led by leading comrades, to grassroots enterprises and units to conduct study and investigations, familiarize themselves with the new situations and help them solve problems, tap potentials, increase income and cut expenditures so as to fulfill their economic plans for this year.

NEI MONGGOL SETS PLAN TO RESTORE ECOLOGICAL BALANCE

SK310500 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] The regional CCP Committee has persistently conducted investigations on formulating principles for economic construction. It is determined to blaze, in the spirit of the foolish old man who moved the mountains, our own trail of diversified production with forestry and animal husbandry as the key production areas so that Nei Monggol's ecological balance can be gradually restored.

Since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, principal leading comrades of the regional CCP Committee and leading party and government cadres in charge of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry have held several forums of experts to solicit their opinions and suggestions. They also went to crop and pastoral areas to investigate and ascertain the work there and explore, together with the masses of cadres and people, ways to make the best use of the region's economic superiority and make the region prosper at an early date. After collecting a great amount of first-hand information, the regional CCP Committee in the spring of 1979 set forth a principle of achieving comprehensive development of diversified economy with animal husbandry as the key production area and combining agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry according to different local conditions. Following 2 years of practice, it made further revisions and supplements to this principle and was determined to blaze our own trail leading to developed diversified economy with forestry and animal husbandry as key production areas.

To gradually restore the region's ecological balance, the regional CCP Committee, in view of the fact that most areas in our region are good for developing forestry and animal husbandry, stressed that we should go all out to develop forestry and animal husbandry, plant more trees and forage grass and persistently devote dozens of years to this work to develop our forestry and grasslands. Our current major tasks are expanding, protecting and improving grasslands and breeding animals in a scientific way. From now until 1985, we should exert great efforts to plant trees and forage grass and develop animal husbandry and diversified economy while ensuring that our present grain output remains unchanged or increases and to keep our ecological environment from deterioration. We should continue our efforts and, after another 5 years or a little longer during which our ecological environment has been gradually improved and our accumulated funds and farmlands have increased, strive to attain self-reliance in grain supply and strive to contribute more to the state in supplies of animal and forest by-products, oil-bearing seeds and sugar.

The regional CCP Committee stressed that all localities should be realistic, start weighing their immediate and long-term interests and adhere to the principle of planting whatever is to their benefit. In areas where soil erosion is serious and land has become sandy so that agricultural production is impossible, we should encourage people to plant trees or forage grass with the same vigor they have in planting crops.

The region also decided to allocate funds for tree and forage grass planting. It has allocated 13 million yuan of special funds for forage grass planting since the beginning of 1981. This was the largest sum allocated for forage grass planting for a single year since the PRC's founding. By the end of July, 4 million mu of forage grass and green manure had been planted in the region.

SHANXI PLANS TO CONCENTRATE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HK210937 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Report by Reporters Ma Ming [7456 2494] and Shang Daijiang [1424 0108 3068]: "Shanxi Leaders at All Levels Concentrate Efforts on Grasping the Economy--Meeting of Prefectural and Municipal Party Secretaries Map Out the Present Primary Task in Accordance With the Guidelines of the Central Leading Comrades' Talks"]

[Text] "We must make further efforts to remove the trammels of 'leftism', continue to emancipate our minds, heighten our revolutionary spirit, really concentrate leadership efforts on economic work, promote industrial and agricultural production and work in other fields quickly but steadily and develop the already improving political situation in Shanxi." This is the primary task for the whole province at present and was mapped out at a meeting of prefectural and municipal party secretaries convened by the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee in accordance with the guidelines of talks by the central leading comrades.

After hearing reports by the principal responsible persons of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee early last May, the central leading comrades made important suggestions on how to further develop the already improving political situation in Shanxi, promote economic work and properly solve problems left over from history. Comrades who attended the provincial meeting of prefectural and municipal party secretaries said: The talks by the central leading comrades have summed up the actual state of work in Shanxi and got hold of the key to further promoting the excellent political and economic situation in the whole province. They are a powerful weapon for doing work well in all fields. This year, the cadres at all levels have raised their consciousness in implementing the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and in upholding the four basic principles through studying the relevant central documents. The major problems left over from history, such as the investigation movement which affected the stability and unity of the whole province for many years and the "leftist" mistakes committed during the movement to learn from Dazhai, have basically been resolved. Considerable achievements have also been made on the industrial and agricultural fronts. These provide a favorable condition for leadership at all levels to concentrate their efforts mainly on economic work at the earliest possible date. They also said: In the preceding stage, the provincial CCP Committee and the party committees at all levels mainly concentrated their efforts on tackling problems left over from history. They did not thoroughly investigate many of the new contradictions and difficulties that had cropped up in economic work and were unable to solve these problems fast enough. This makes it all the more necessary for the leadership to concentrate mainly on economic work.

In the past 2 months, the party committees at all levels of Shanxi have paid special attention to grasping the following two tasks:

First, they have made great efforts to promote agriculture, primarily the establishment and improvement of production responsibility systems and the development of a diversified economy. At present, 81.9 percent of the total number of production teams in the province have established one form of the responsibility system or another. The principal forms of agricultural production responsibility systems in the province are: assigning responsibility to each laborer with remuneration linked to output, fixing output quotas for each household and assigning households full responsibility for task completion. In order to provide the light and textile industries with the necessary raw materials, various localities have appropriately enlarged the acreage sown with industrial crops. Where conditions permit, people have also made use of local coal resources to develop coal production by local mines or commune and brigade-run coal pits.

Second, they have made great efforts to promote the production of marketable consumer goods, push forward the implementation of the economic readjustment policy and changed the abnormal state of industrial development in Shanxi, that is its backward light industry. After investigation, the responsible comrades concerned at the provincial level and the leading cadres of Taiyuan, Changzhi, Yangquan and other municipalities put forth a readjustment plan and methods for promoting economic responsibility systems in the industrial and mining enterprises. At present, 25 percent of the industrial and mining enterprises in the whole province have instituted responsibility systems. The plan to increase the production of the first batch of 67 types of daily consumer goods has also been fulfilled. Since May, the production of daily consumer goods in the whole province, in fact production on the entire industrial front, has been steadily increasing month after month.

Meanwhile, in an effort to successfully complete something which had a good start, the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee and the party committees at all levels have also paid close attention to tackling those problems left over from history that have not yet been completely resolved.

SHANXI RIBAO CALLS FOR UNITY IN CADRE RANKS

HK290556 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Untie the Knots, and Unite To Advance"]

[Text] The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC pointed out, "inner-party unity and unity between the party and the people are the basic guarantees for new victories in our socialist modernization. Whatever the difficulties, as long as the party is closely united and remains closely united with the people, our party and the cause of socialism which it leads will certainly prosper day after day." At present, the study of the resolution by the broad masses of cadres in our province is going on in depth and in the course of the study it is, no doubt, very important to use the method of criticism and self-criticism in line with the realities of the various localities to clear up misunderstandings and enhance the unity of the party, especially the unity of the cadre ranks.

There are 480,000 cadres in our province, who constitute a powerful force. Our cadres must be the guides and commanders in building Shanxi's material and spiritual civilization. In other words, they must be the organizers and inspirers in causing an upswing in the economy and culture of the 25 million people. But at present an outstanding problem in our cadre ranks which still must be solved is the problem of a lack of unity. In other words, the knots among them are still fairly numerous, fairly big and fairly tight. Where did these knots come from? We need to make an historical analysis to answer this. Following liberation, in the 18 years from 1949 to 1966, the work in our province was carried out fairly well and the political situation was quite stable with little turmoil. The knots mainly occurred off and on during the 14 years, from 1966 to last year. During these 14 years, there was much turmoil and discord and new knots were formed. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," especially since the third plenary session, favorable conditions have been created for solving the unity problem among the cadre ranks in our province. However, owing to the slowness of some of the leading comrades at that time in becoming aware and their failure to accept the opinions of the central authorities, this problem remained unsolved for a long time.

Who was responsible for the knots? Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and their influence created the knots. Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their lackeys brought disorder to our party and confusion to ideology. They disrupted the relations inside the party, between the party and the masses, between the cadres and the masses and among the masses, and corrupted the style of the party and society. Thus, we should hold our comrades accountable for the knots.

What is more important for us to do first is to become aware of the danger and harm in disunity. Combat effectiveness cannot be expected if the guides are not united. Disunity is corrosive to our organization and combat effectiveness and an obstruction to building the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. If this problem is not solved, a few people who harbor evil intention will exploit it to make trouble. Therefore, we should be careful and on the alert. Second, we should find positive ways to untie the knots among our cadres. Whom should we rely upon to untie them? We should not rely solely on the party Central Committee. Nor should we rely solely on the provincial party committee. It should be clearly pointed out that we should rely on each and everyone of us, and that we should raise our consciousness and overcome our blindness. For this, we should make a conscientious examination of the problems in the following eight ways.

1. Any errors made in wrongly criticizing and attacking our comrades and in determining the nature of their problems should be corrected promptly and any resulting aftermath should be conscientiously dealt with. Those who took part in the criticism and attack should vigorously support this policy and those who were in charge of the criticism and attack should even more vigorously support this policy. What should be done if the comrades who had been wrongly criticized and attacked actually have some defects and committed some mistakes? This is another matter. The mistakes in wrongly criticizing and attacking any individual and incident not involved with the "gang of four" and any oversights involving individuals that were not dealt with in the clean-up movement must be corrected. Defects and mistakes are of a completely different nature and are problems to be solved through criticism and self-criticism. Will it do if we do not correct them? Will it do if we do not deal with their aftermath? If we do not correct them this year, then we will have to correct them next year. It will not do if we do not correct them. It is better to correct them than leave it to others. We must do this ourselves, and we must never wrong any good comrades. We should be aware of the fact that the time has already passed in which our comrades were unjustly charged and indiscriminately criticized and attacked, and that the time of factionalism has also passed in which our comrades were divided into factions. Factionism is a feudal ideology and is alien to us communists. We should adhere to the just and honorable cadre policies that Comrade Mao Zedong persistently advocated. This is a fine tradition of our party. It was disrupted during the "Great Cultural Revolution," but now it must be restored. Only by doing this can we truly carry out the line of the third plenary session.

2. If one was wrongly criticized, attacked and labeled by revolutionary comrades, he should not continue to brood about the wrongs he suffered after he is rehabilitated. Nor should he continue to investigate to pin the blame or raise excessive demands to the organization. We should conscientiously think about why others were wrongly criticized and attacked. Have we wrongly criticized and attacked anybody? Does it conform with the interests of the party and the people and with the spirit of the sixth plenary session if we continue to investigate to pin the blame and raise excessive demands? During the 10 years of upheaval, there were quite a few ups and downs in our province. Sometimes one group launched the attack and gained the upper hand and later another group did. The result was that you wrongly criticized me one day and I wrongly attacked you some other day. Therefore, we must particularly advocate mutual forgiveness. We should do as Comrade Liu Shaoqi pointed out, "Among comrades, we should be lenient, should make allowances for and 'compromise out of consideration for the general interest'." And when necessary, we should even suffer without complaint various kinds of misunderstandings and insults." In 1933, at the request of some Japanese friends Lu Hsun wrote a sonnet, "Inscription on Sanyi Pagoda," which contained the following two lines: "Having survived the disasters, old friends meet again, and with a smile we throw away all our former enmity." Now that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have been overthrown and the 10 years of internal upheaval has ended, should we not "with a smile throw away all our former enmity" toward our comrades? In relations among comrades we should nurture such a style. We should place the interests of the party above everything else and forget the harm done to us by our comrades.

3. If there are indeed difficulties in cadres returning to work at their former units, they should not be forced to stay or be sent to work there, nor should they themselves cling to their demands to be able to return. A revolutionary comrade sees the whole country as his home. What is there to complain about in transfer when one's grade and salary remains unchanged? A transfer to another unit to work for the revolution is convenient to all concerned. In working for the revolution, we should not proceed from anger, nor should we insist on one thing and reject all alternatives.

4. Some comrades are really not competent in their present posts and many other comrades are critical of them. They should be persuaded to accept transfers. The comrades who have been transferred should eagerly go to their new posts. What harm will be done if some comrades who were raised to higher levels too quickly go down to make up their missed lessons? It will do them a lot of good to do one kind of job for a while and then to do another kind of job for a while and to lead others for a while and then to be led by others for a while. Some comrades have told those assigned to new posts "that they should steadfastly refuse to go." This is contrary to party principle and what have said was more a hinderance than a help.

5. Every comrade should adopt the attitude of one dividing into two toward himself. He should see not only his contributions to the party and the people but also his shortcomings; not only where he has been correct but also where he has been mistaken; not only his attributes but also his weaknesses; and not only the success in his work but also the danger that he may become arrogant and conceited. No one can be correct all the time. The differences for most of the comrades in our cadre ranks are the degree and duration of their mistakes and the promptness in becoming aware of them, instead of the differences between erring and nonerring. Never should any of our cadres think that the party owes him something. On the contrary, all of us should think I owe something to the party and the people. We should always be modest and careful.

6. Every comrade, particularly party members and cadres, must work for the party and the people unconditionally. No one is allowed to be a privileged member in the party and everyone except the invalid and the disabled should work energetically for the people. One should not lay conditions before the party for working for it. Even if one thinks that there are some problems in his assigned job, he should obey unconditionally. The criterion for judging a cadre is mainly that of what he has done and whether he has been carrying out the line and general and specific policies formulated since the third plenary session. If one can be forgiven for not coming round after the third plenary session or even after the fourth and the fifth plenary sessions, he will be in trouble for not acting in the direction of the central authorities after the sixth plenary session. The test to evaluate a cadre's merits and demerits is whether he has been working conscientiously since the sixth plenary session. This test of a cadre's merits and demerits of a cadre are not evaluated by him but by the majority of the comrades inside the party, by the people and by his work results. Each of us should go through this test and be evaluated by party, the people and his work results.

7. On cardinal questions of right and wrong, every comrade should take a clear-cut stand of principle. In his speech at the meeting in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the CCP, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out, "Communists should take a clear-cut stand on questions of principle and should uphold truth. Every party member should uphold party spirit and be steadfast in his position on questions of right and wrong which involve the interests of the party and the people and should show clearly what he is for and what he is against. The rotter and vulgar practice of trying to be on good terms with everybody at the expense of principle is incompatible with the proletarian character of our party." In our province there is universal laxity and weakness in the political and ideological work of our party. Comrade Mao Zedong said in "the role of the Chinese Communist Party in the national war" that we should take good care of our cadres.

The ways to do this are: 1) to guide them; 2) to increase their competence; 3) to check their work and help them to sum up their experience, add to their achievements and correct their mistakes; 4) to help the erring cadres to change by generally using persuasion; and 5) to help them to overcome their difficulties. Therefore, we should take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism. We should first fight against our own defects and errors, then fight against the unhealthy trends in the party, the cadre ranks and society. Only in this way can we truly strengthen unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and can we do our work well with concerted efforts.

8. The new and old cadres should strengthen their unity and cooperate closely. In our province, which was one of the revolutionary base areas, there are a large number of old comrades and old cadres, who have made great contributions to our party. We should show concern for and take good care of them. Our old cadres should take upon themselves the task of selecting and training new cadres. Young cadres who support the resolutions of the party Central Committee, work energetically and are enterprising and fairly well-educated should be promoted. Wang Bo, a well-known poet of our province in the Tang Dynasty wrote the following words in his "Preface on Tengwang Pavilion," "Why should age change our appetite for life? Should not the older we get, the more vigorous we should be? Poverty cannot make us forsake our lofty ideals, since the poorer we are the more resolute we will be." What aspiration do we communists cherish? It is to benefit the people and to benefit future generations rather than seeking gains for a few people or for a single family or for an individual. Compared with the state, a single family and an individual are very small. Indeed, we are poor. So is the state, the locality and the individual. Though poor, we have our ideals. Our ideals are to turn our country into a powerful modern socialist country, to build communism in our country and to emancipate the whole of mankind. Such a magnificent goal demands the combined efforts of many generations. Therefore, our old comrades must do a good job in helping young cadres and at the same time educate our children well.

The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee called on us, "the whole party, the whole army and our people of all nationalities to act under the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, closely rally around the party Central Committee, preserve the spirit of the legendary foolish old man who removed mountains and work together as one in defiance of all difficulties so as to turn China step by step into a powerful modern socialist country which is highly democratic and highly cultured!" We have many advantages in various respects in our province. And we have people who have gone through the test of prolonged revolutionary struggle. So long as our cadre ranks--the 480,000 foolish old men--rally more closely and lead the masses to strive together, we can surely mount the peak of the jade emperor and achieve new successes.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL CENSUS RALLY--The Nei Monggol Regional CCP Committee and the people's government convened a regional mobilization rally on census work 28 August. The rally urged the party and government leading departments at all levels across the region to actively engage in the third national census work to make contributions to economic readjustment and the four modernizations. Yun Shiyang, secretary of the regional CCP Committee, presided over the rally. Hao Xiushan, vice chairman of the regional people's government, delivered a report. He said: Since the founding of the PRC, there have been two national censuses--in 1953 and 1964. The third will be begun 1 July 1982. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Aug 81 SK]

HEILONGJIANG MEETING ON PUBLICIZING RESOLUTION

OW291845 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1149 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Harbin, 29 Aug (XINHUA)--The Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee held a discussion meeting recently in Harbin on disseminating the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC. The meeting called on party committees at all levels to widely disseminate and explain the resolution in the latter half of this year among grassroots cadres, party members and the masses in order to unify their thinking on the basic conclusions of the resolution.

At the meeting, comrades from propaganda departments and some grassroots units' party committees in various provinces, municipalities directly under the central government and autonomous regions exchanged information and experiences in studying, disseminating and implementing the resolution. The meeting put forward the following specific requirements for disseminating and explaining the resolution:

1. It is necessary to understand the ideological response of grassroots cadres, party members and the masses to the resolution and conduct dissemination and explanation accordingly. In disseminating and explaining the resolution, it is necessary to thoroughly explain several questions in light of the actual situation; first, to correctly understand the historical role of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought; second, to clearly understand the left errors and their harmfulness and correctly sum up experiences and lessons since the founding of the PRC; third, to fully understand that the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee was a great turning point in history and firmly believe in the party Central Committee's correct leadership; and fourth, to unswervingly embark on the new road toward socialist modernization. The dissemination and explanation are aimed at helping the grassroots cadres, party members and masses achieve a correct understanding of the basic conclusions of the resolution.
2. It is necessary to train a contingent of dissemination and explanation workers to do a good job in dissemination and explanation. Leading cadres should take the lead in disseminating and explaining the resolution. At the same time, it is necessary to train a contingent of dissemination and explanation workers.
3. It is necessary to give positive guidance through disseminating and explaining the resolution to gradually unify the thinking of cadres, party members and the masses.
4. While disseminating and explaining the resolution, attention should be paid to guiding the initiative of everyone toward building a powerful modern socialist country that is highly democratic and highly cultured. Disseminating and explaining of the resolution should be closely combined with acting according to the demands of the resolution. Communist Party members should play an exemplary role. They should lead the masses to work out concrete measures for carrying out the tasks set by the resolution.
5. Party committees at all levels should promptly sum up, popularize and study the typical good experiences in disseminating and explaining the resolution and should pay attention and give guidance to incorrect understandings in study.

HEILONGJIANG MAKES PROGRESS IN PUBLIC SECURITY

SK311014 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Following dissemination of the guidelines of the national public security forum sponsored by the five major cities across the country, Heilongjiang provincial public security and judicial organs, through earnest efforts and with the close assistance of the masses, have made achievements in dealing blows at criminal sabotage and in strengthening public security work in a comprehensive way, resulting in improved social order.

Following implementation of the three legal documents on handling escapees and recidivists who are undergoing reform or reeducation through labor, the province has persuaded over 300 escapees to return to the reformatories. Some have returned with the assistance of family members. A total of 388 criminals have surrendered voluntarily to public security organs. Meanwhile, a large number of activists have voluntarily struggled against criminal activities. In Harbin Municipality alone 305 model individuals have been recently commended for their actions.

In consolidating social order, public security organs at all levels throughout the province have concentrated on strengthening criminal investigations and on solving crimes and have raised their success rate. The rate in June and July surpassed that of April and May by 5.8 percent. Of those cases solved some are serious or very serious and some are long-standing. Some cases have been cracked within hours or a few days. The criminals in these cases have been punished swiftly.

At present, the public security situation throughout the province has taken a favorable turn. This is due to implementation of the party's policies and the state's laws and to close coordination between public security and judicial organs and the vast number of people. However, these are only initial achievements; to thoroughly turn the situation around requires long-term efforts. Therefore, we should by no means lower our guard against criminal sabotage. Continuous efforts should be exerted to advance on the crest of victories so as to further succeed in consolidating public security.

JILIN RIBAO ON PARTY ROLE IN PUBLIC SECURITY WORK

SK291107 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Excerpt] On 29 August JILIN RIBAO frontpaged a report on a forum sponsored by the provincial CCP Committee in Siping Municipality on strengthening party leadership and comprehensively consolidating public security. It also ran an editorial: "Strengthen Party Leadership and Further Consolidate Public Security."

The editorial states: Public security is a major issue concerning the overall situation of society and the immediate interests of the people. Consolidating public security is instrumental in building up a high level of spiritual civilization. This and the improvement of our material life are the fundamental tasks for our party for a long time to come. Unstable public order directly affects the emotions and mood of the masses, affects and disrupts the political situation of stability and unity and hampers implementation of the party's central tasks. It impedes implementation of economic readjustment and the four modernizations and makes it impossible for us to build a spiritual civilization.

The editorial points out: Without the concerted efforts of the entire party we cannot expect to thoroughly improve public security. Party committees at all levels must continuously heighten their understanding of improvement in public security and strengthen their leadership over this work accordingly. As things now stand, however, not all party committees adequately understand the situation. Many party committees have not yet put improvement of public security on their agenda as a major issue for the entire party and all the people. Far from comprehensively improving public security, they go through the motions by chanting slogans and relaying calls from higher levels.

We must note that the public security situation in our province, after consolidation, has improved somewhat, but by no means has it thoroughly improved. The crime rate this year is still very high and criminals still run rampant. Apart from [words indistinct], this is partially due to our failure to earnestly, comprehensively and thoroughly put public security in order. Under the circumstances, therefore, it is imperative to comprehensively improve public security. This is not only out of a need to improve public order, but also a strategic measure for prolonged peace and order.

Then, upon whose leadership do we rely to mobilize all quarters of society and to adopt diverse measures to comprehensively improve public security? The answer is very simple: This can only be done with party leadership. Party committees at all levels must heighten their understanding of the need to improve public security, genuinely strengthen their leadership over this work and put it high on their agenda as an important, urgent political task.

LIAONING GOVERNMENT CONVENES PLENARY MEETING

SK310303 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The provincial people's government convened its fifth plenary meeting yesterday afternoon to devise work plans for the remaining 4 months of 1981. The meeting urged government at all levels and the various departments in the province to enhance revolutionary vigor and work in unity to promote economic work.

Wang Guangzhong, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and deputy governor, presided at the meeting. Deputy Governor Zhao Qi delivered a report on the province's agricultural production, the flood disaster situation and disaster relief efforts. Hu Yimin, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and deputy governor, delivered a report on the tasks of the remaining months of 1981. Governor Chen Puru spoke.

The meeting reviewed the situation of the province in the first 7 months of 1981. It contended that during that period the province's economic and political situation was relatively good. In agriculture, we instituted different varieties of the responsibility system in line with local conditions, and forestry, livestock production, sideline production and fisheries progressed rather rapidly. Crops in most parts of the province are doing better than in previous years. In industry, the light industrial output for the first 7 months increased 12.2 percent in value over the corresponding 1980 period. Product quality improved. Rural and urban markets were busy and prices were basically stable.

The meeting urged all localities to adopt suitable measures to successfully implement the following work in the remaining 4 months: efforts should be made to thoroughly study the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China, and to enhance revolutionary vigor to overcome difficulties and successfully implement economic, political and all other work through concerted efforts. Genuine efforts should be made to execute the autumn harvest, autumn planting, autumn purchasing and autumn plowing. Following the institution of the responsibility system in rural areas, a new situation has emerged in autumn harvesting. We must earnestly attend to the harvesting of autumn crops to ensure that both output and income will increase. Experience gained in the implementation of the responsibility system in agricultural production and in the diversification of production and scientific farming should be earnestly discussed and summarized. We must help the flood-devastated areas restore production and make proper arrangements for their livelihood. Investigations should be made in Liaoyang Prefecture and the southern part of the province which have been hit hard by the flood in order to work out plans for stopping floods once and for all. It is necessary to appropriately relax the policy restraints in the flood-devastated areas in the implementation of the responsibility system, autumn harvest and the purchase of farm products.

Vigorous efforts should be made to implement the readjustment of enterprises and improve economic efficiency. Industrial, communications, capital construction, financial and trade departments should actively implement all forms of the economic responsibility system after experimenting with them. It should be implemented firmly and steadily and it is essential to take local conditions into account. We should try out the diverse forms of the responsibility system instead of seeking rigid uniformity.

SHAANXI PLA SCHOOL CORRECTS ERRONEOUS IDEAS

HK290638 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] According to Xian WANBAO, the CCP Committee of the PLA political school in Xian has overcome its weak attitude and stiffened resolve to correct erroneous ideas. The committee has conducted painstaking political and ideological work and enabled the teachers and students to deepen their understanding of party policies.

Some teachers and students in this school lacked clear understanding of the party's current rural policies. Some held that these policies had deviated from the socialist orientation. After analyzing this problem, the CCP Committee held that in most cases it was caused by failure to understand the rural situation. The committee guided these comrades to investigate and study the rural situation, and also invited rural work cadres to make reports and help to solve the problems in understanding.

The committee has carried out viewpoints in the classroom and elsewhere. On discovering this, the CCP Committee criticized the teachers concerned--without naming them--at a meeting, and also talked with them and helped them to understand their errors. On one occasion, the principal member of the CCP Committee criticized erroneous trends in society at a cadre meeting. After the meeting some people opined that this type of criticism was out of tune with the times. The committee members eliminated fears, persisted in the truth, and resolutely criticized this erroneous viewpoint.

Since the leaders of the party committee have stiffened up, political and ideological work has been strengthened and certain erroneous ideas and sayings have been promptly corrected. An excellent atmosphere prevails among the teachers and students.

GANSU PLA UNITS CONTINUE FLOOD-RELIEF WORK

SK300341 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] The Lanzhou PLA units are continuing to organize forces to help in flood-relief work in some parts of our province and in Shaanxi Province. On the afternoon of 26 August, Deputy Commander Chen Kang of the Lanzhou PLA units chaired a special meeting to discuss ways to help in flood-relief work. The meeting discussed the situation of the relief work in some localities and devised measures for further flood-relief work. The meeting decided:

1. Supply food and clothes to homeless people to solve their urgent needs. (?Fifty) trucks were dispatched to deliver the food and clothes to flood-stricken areas on the afternoon of 27 August.
2. Nine medical teams were organized by hospitals under the Lanzhou PLA units to go to flood-stricken areas to prevent and cure disease.
3. Dispatch two battalions to help in keeping the highway between Baoji and Hanzhong clear so that supplies of food and clothes can be ensured.

The meeting also decided to organize a work team composed of Chen Kang, deputy commander, Lian Renjie, deputy political commissar of the Lanzhou PLA units, and (Yang Yiwen), deputy director of the Political Department of the Lanzhou PLA units, to strengthen the command over the units engaged in relief work and to extend regards to flood-afflicted people on behalf of the CCP Committee of the Lanzhou PLA units. The work team went to disaster areas on 27 August.

U.S. SENATOR GLENN CONCLUDES TAIWAN VISIT

OW310515 Taipei CNA in English 0328 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Taipei, 31 Aug (CNA)--U.S. Senator John Glenn (D-Ohio) left Taipei for Tokyo Monday morning after a 4-day visit.

Sen and Mrs Glenn, accompanied by staff member Carl Ford and executive secretary Cathy Belle, arrived in Taipei on August 28, the fourth leg of his east Asian tour. He stayed one morning in Japan and then proceeded to the China mainland and Hong Kong before he came to Taipei.

During his visit here, he had called on President Chiang Ching-kuo, Premier Sun Yun-hsuan, Vice Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien, Vice Economics Minister Y.T. Wong, and H.K. Shao, director-general of the Board of Foreign Trade.

As a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the ranking minority member of the Subcommittee for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Sen Glenn said that he plays an active role in supervising the implementation of the Taiwan Relations Act [TRA]. He said that after a hearing on the implementation of the TRA at the end of the first year after the act came into force, he came out feeling that it was surprisingly well, and all provisions there were carried out.

He lauded the performance of Charles T. Cross, director of the Taipei Office of the American Institute in Taiwan [AIT]. Cross is to retire and leave Taipei for home soon. Sen Glenn said that he anticipated that the new AIT director to be assigned here will be someone "more involved in economic matters."

This was Sen Glenn's first visit to Taipei in 8 years.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON PRC ROLE IN SE ASIA

OW281421 Taipei CNA in English 1404 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Taipei, 28 Aug (CNA)--With tongue in cheek the Peiping regime has been supporting communist subversive activities in Southeast Asian countries, Foreign Ministry spokesman Liu Ta-jen [said] Friday.

Aplenty was evidence related to the Chinese communists' political interests in that area, particularly in the Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand, Liu pointed out.

Liu cited a more recent incident in the Philippines, which occurred when Chinese communist "Premier" Chao Tzu-yang was visiting Manila. The Philippine Government cracked down, collecting weapons supplied to communists in 1972 by no other than the Peiping regime, he said.

As a gesture to show "goodwill" to Kuala Lumpur, the Chinese communists on 30 June suspended propaganda broadcasts by a Yunnan-based radio program known as "Voice of the Malayan Revolution," Liu revealed. Shortly after that, Liu added, there emerged on the Chinese-Thai border "the Democratic Voice of Malaya" in vocal support of communist insurgents along the border region between Malaysia and Thailand.

Liu described as "misleading" the recent remark by Chao Tzu-yang that Peiping's support of communist forces in Southeast Asia is "purely of political and moral nature" to counter the expansionism of the Soviet Union. He went on to say that leaders of Southeast Asian countries have been increasingly aware of Chinese communist intrigues which amount to major threats to peace and security in the area.

Meanwhile, asked to comment on the partial suspension of "academic exchange" programs between Washington and Peiping, Liu said the Peiping regime would prefer not to allow foreigners into the China mainland for fear of revealing its "internal problems."

Liu was speaking at a regular press conference at the Foreign Ministry. He also said that visits paid by U.S. senators and congressmen to Taipei recently underscore the traditional friendship between the Republic of China and the United States.

PRC WILL NOT ORGANIZE POLITICAL MOVEMENT

HK310828 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 31 Aug 81 p 1

[Special feature by HSIN WAN PAO correspondent: "The News From Beijing Is That Economics Is the Overriding Task and That China Will Certain' Not Organize a Political Movement"]

[Text] In the middle of July and the beginning of August, two Beijing leaders senior to central Secretariat Secretary and Propaganda Department Director Wang Renzhong stressed: There will be no wielding the big stick, surrounding and attacking people, or organizing a political movement. China will certainly not follow the old methods. However, it is necessary to unfold criticism and self-criticism (editor's note: This refers to Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang; the XINHUA report was carried in this morning's papers).

Deng Xiaoping's mid-July talk launched a forum on problems on the ideological front. The forum was attended by 300 people, and Hu Yaobang was the opening speaker. This was followed by a forum of literature and art circles. However, the launching of this business is certainly not confined to literature and art circles. It has been pointed out that ideological leadership in politics, economics and military affairs is similarly lax and weak in varying degrees, and must be strengthened and improved.

And all this started with Bai Hua's "Bitter Love;" first it was criticized, then the criticism fell silent, and now it is being criticized afresh.

A great stir was caused when "Bitter Love" was criticized by the JIEFANGJUN BAO commentator at the end of April. Many people thought "it's started again," meaning that another political movement had started, and a still greater question was posed: Is this the second "Great Cultural Revolution?" It remains fresh in people's memory that the tumultuous 10-year "Great Cultural Revolution" started with criticism of the work "Hai Rui Dismissed From Office." And "Bitter Love" which is now being criticized is also the script of a play, the only difference being that it is the script for a film, while the other was a Beijing opera script. Moreover the first impact of "criticism" is very apt to give people the wrong impression that they are about to be "surrounded and attacked."

Precisely for this reason, many people who knew nothing about the content of "Bitter Love" sympathized with Bai Hua. Although this is understandable, is it correct?

This stir caused Zhongnanhai to feel that "Bitter Love" should be criticized, but also that things needed "cooling down." Let's see about it after the sixth plenary session.

Two weeks after the sixth plenary session, Deng Xiaoping sought out the responsible persons of the propaganda departments, including Zhou Yang, for a talk. He pointed out that the current trend of liberalization could not be ignored, while there was evident laxness and weakness in ideological leadership, and things would become chaotic if this developed and nothing was done about it.

The trend of liberalization is called on erroneous trend of thought. Its "thinking" is mainly: Socialism is not as good as capitalism, China is not as good as foreign countries and new China is not as good as old China...this trend appeared in society, and was expressed in literature and art, and not only in literature and art.

"Bitter Love" is a typical work of this type, which has already drawn attention, but it is not the only one.

Hence the word came out that not only Bai Hua should be criticized; there were hundreds of people, 10 of whom should be named. However, according to a responsible person of the writers' association, there are not as many as that, and less than 10 would be named.

Criticism is divided into four types: by name, not by name, oral criticism and self-criticism.

Critical articles would be written by WENYI BAO and then reprinted in RENMIN RIBAO. There was no need for other papers or publications to write articles or to reprint from WENYI BAO. JIEFANGJUN BAO too would not write articles again (its first "criticism" was affirmed as correct, but there were some problems in its method and it did not reason things out enough). This would avoid inflating things. The editor of a literary publication said, does this not leave those people who rub their fists and long to detain and beat others no way of displaying their skills?

Initially it was said that WENYI BAO would write one article, afterwards it was said that it would write more, to analyze "Bitter Love" from every angle. The draft of the article has already been changed three times, and some stern phrases have been toned down; this represents a downscaling, not an escalation. It is said that this article will probably appear in October.

A few days ago, senior figures in literature and art circles (not necessarily the leadership) held a forum attended by several dozen people. There may also be many more meetings, both large and small. However this is not a movement, nor is it a joint encirclement; this point can be definitely affirmed.

Hu Yaobang said he hopes that this will be a good end of the affair, and also a good opening. The end of the affair means reaching a satisfactory ending to criticism of "Bitter Love," and also making an excellent start in conducting correct criticism and self-criticism.

He also pointed out, this is putting ideology ahead of other things. This is because after the forum on problems on the ideological front, and after this criticism, which is not being organized into a movement, an even more important and large meeting on economic problems is to be convened in autumn or winter. This is aimed at boosting the economy and accomplishing the promise of the sixth plenary session: apply the resolution to unify thinking and then work in concert to build modernization.

Still more people are concerned about the economy, and developing the economy is the overriding priority. People earnestly hope for improved living standards.

The criticism of "Bitter Love" is not a big affair and will not lead to one. The big affair is the economy, first, second and all the time! This is the profound feeling I have just gained in Beijing.

TA KUNG PAO ON SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE POLICIES

HK311205 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 29 Aug 81 p 3

[Special feature by Yung Shan [3057 3790]: "Will the Special Zone Policies Be Arbitrarily Changed?"]

[Text] Objective Conditions Form the Basis for Our Policies

Regarding the economic policies in the special economic zones, it is often thought that China is a country with centralized power and the foreign businessmen who have invested in the special zones are bound to suffer losses if the policies of the central authorities change. Therefore, even though some legislation has been promulgated, people dare not have full confidence. In fact, they fail to see the essence of the problem. No policies are toys in the hands of the authorities to be carried out at will. Every policy must be formulated in the light of objective and practical conditions and in accordance with the needs of the affairs concerned; otherwise, it will only lead to failure. This applies to the policies in the special zones.

Why, may we ask, should the special economic zones be set up along the coast of Guangdong and Fujian rather than in Beijing, Shaanxi or Nei Monggol? The reason why special economic zones can be set up in these areas is because of their special conditions which differ from those in the interior. This is especially so in Shenzhen and Zhuhai, which are adjacent to Hong Kong and Macao and where there are a large labor force and vast stretches of land for establishing enterprises. In Hong Kong and Macao, especially in Hong Kong which is known as one of the few banking centers in the world, there are relatively sufficient funds, advanced technology and close economic ties with the other countries in the world as well as tens of thousands of enthusiastically patriotic Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese. All these combine to form the basic conditions for setting up the special economic zones there. However, the key to coordinating these conditions into a harmonized combination depends on what policies are adopted in these zones. If the policies are correct, a lively situation will be brought about in which there are favorable locations, good timing and a positive attitude among the people. Otherwise, there can never be special zones.

Fixing the Borders and Simplifying the Entry and Exit Procedures

Take Shenzhen and Zhuhai for example. They are so close to Hong Kong and Macao that they might be said to be only yards away from them. But if the entry and exit procedures remain so complicated, permission for entries so difficult to get, the traffic so arduous and communications so inconvenient, will it not still be poles apart though only yards away? Will there be any people in Hong Kong who will be willing to invest there? Regarding this problem, this writer has made inquiries to the authorities concerned. They also attached great importance to it and said that it would be solved in the near future. The methods for its solution will perhaps be first, the areas of the special zones will be decided on, and then between the special zones and the nonspecial zones there will be demarcation lines which will be put under strict management. Under this prerequisite, the procedures for trips between the special zones and Hong Kong and Macao will be greatly simplified so as to facilitate entries and exits including those of private cars.

Take land and labor for another example. It is a commonly held opinion that these are the advantages of the special zones and are very attractive to Hong Kong. However, the expense of utilizing the land and the level of wages should first of all be lower than those in Hong Kong and Macao and certain other countries. Moreover, necessary reforms of the wage system and the management system of labor should be carried out to guarantee proper productive efficiency. If there is no guarantee for this in the policies of the special zones, it can be said with certainty that land and labor will not be able to combine successfully with the funds and technology of Hong Kong and Macao.

Mutual Benefits as the Basis

Of course, the policies of the special economic zones have a very wide range including those concerning the administration and management of the enterprises, taxes on the import and export of commodities, credit and public services. However complicated they are, the basic point of them is very simple, that is that they must not only guarantee that China will reap benefits from the special zones but also allow foreign capital interests to earn reasonable and lawful profits. This is precisely what combines the comprehensive domestic and foreign conditions for setting up the special economic zones. This is the demand both at home and abroad, or in other words, the demand of objective economic laws. We can therefore be certain that the policies of the special zones are not decided by a single person or a few people to be changed at will and that they are determined by the objective conditions and economic laws.

Even if certain regulations for the specific zones can be readjusted to some extent later or improved through supplementary measures, all these actions will be centered on the basic point combining the interests of the parties concerned. It cannot be imagined that China would use the policies formulated by itself to destroy the economic zones that have been set up by itself and brought it benefits and at the same time damage its image in the world.

General Principles Will Not Be Affected by Special Policies

Another impression of this writer drawn from the words of people concerned about the policies in the special zones is that what is called a special economic zone is a special area in which permission is given to foreign businessmen to conduct various economic undertakings. The nature of the policies adopted there is special compared with the policies in the interior. They are only a means to maintain flexibility under the prerequisite that the general principles should not be changed. For example, the general principles such as the integrity of the territory of the state, the unified socialist orientation and the safeguarding of the vital interests of the state must not be changed. The purpose of the special policies is to guarantee that the enterprises run by foreign capital may carry on their business in a normal and smooth manner so as to gain their lawful economic benefits. But any capitalist elements of a corrupting nature that are not allowed by the policies, such as speculation, gambling and prostitution, will not be permitted in the special zones. Both the Chinese and foreign personnel there should jointly safeguard the basic socialist principles of China. This is also a condition for adhering to and carrying out the special policies there for a long time.

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DATE FILMED

Sept 2, 1981

